TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 77-61 (25-16). Tomorrow partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 79-61 (26-16). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 73-61 (22-16). Tomorrow occasional rain. Yesterday's temp. 68-61 (20-16). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 95 (35-17). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 90 (32-22). Yesterday's temp. 82-62 (28-17). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	4½ P.
Belgium	11 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	11 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dh.
Eire (inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Fior.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	3/6
France	1.40 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	3 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	16 Ptas.
Greece	12 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.75	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	T.25
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military	20c
Israel	I.£1.40	Yugoslavia	6 D.

No. 28,146 ** PARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1973 Established 1887



Rescue teams, firemen and police working on the burned out hulk of Brazilian airliner that crashed near Orly Airport.

122 Killed, 12 Hurt as Brazilian Jet Crashes Near Paris

PARIS, July 11 (IHT).—A Brazilian jetliner on a nonstop flight from Sao Paulo crashed and burned four miles from Orly airport today, killing at least 122 of 134 persons on board.

The plane, a Varig Airlines Boeing-707, crashed in a vegetable field on its approach to the airport. The pilot, one of the 12 survivors, had signaled fire on board moments earlier and asked for emergency landing rights. The airport cleared traffic on a takeoff runway, which was closest to the plane, but it could not reach it.

Authorities said tonight that 10 of the 12 survivors were crew members. Two of the survivors were reportedly in serious condition. Most of the survivors were in the front of the plane.

It was the worst crash in France since June, 1962, when an Air France charter 707 headed for Atlanta, Ga., crashed on takeoff from Orly, killing 131 persons.

A month ago, the Soviet supersonic Tupolev-144 crashed at the Paris Air Show near Le Bourget Airport in the northern suburbs of Paris. That accident killed 13 persons, seven on the ground.

As the plane neared Paris, authorities said, the captain, *Gilberto Da Silva, a senior Varig* pilot, signaled a green alert, meaning risk of landing accident. Then he switched to red alert, meaning risk of imminent crash.

The jet came down near the village of Saulx-les-Chartreux, not far from the built-up suburbs south of Paris similar to Goussainville, near Le Bourget, where the Tupolev crashed. Portuguese vegetable pickers helped in the rescue operations and in translating for the Brazilian survivors.

Witnesses said that the pilot had aimed for the only clearing in the area when he realized he could not make the airport. They said that he skimmed treetops of a nearby woods as his altitude *dropped*, losing his landing gear, then an engine and part of the wing. They said that the plane appeared to have made a good crash landing, but by then fire had engulfed the cabin.

"He needed only 90 seconds more," said Jean Frerrot, the chief air controller on duty when the plane went down, "and he would have reached Orly and possibly saved the lives of everyone on board."

Orly was closed to air traffic for 15 minutes after the crash as airport firemen and rescue teams raced to the scene.

The plane was on one of the longest runs the 707 makes nonstop. Initial reports indicated that the fire broke out in the rear of the cabin, possibly in a toilet, and could not be extinguished. When the pilot had passed over his last checkpoint before Orly—15 miles from the airport—there had been no report of any trouble.

Brazil Senate President

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 11 (AP).—Passengers on the jetliner included a senator who headed the official political party of the Brazilian government, a championship yacht racer, a prominent Sao Paulo newspaper executive and two Brazilian musicians.

The Brazilian Senate confirmed that its president, Filinto Muller, leader of the Government Arena party, boarded the flight in Rio. Varig was still compiling its official list of Rio passengers and could not immediately confirm that Mr. Muller was on board.

Tells Watergate Hearings

Mitchell Expects Nixon To Clear 'Good Name'

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP).—Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell said today that President Nixon ultimately would defend his "good name" in the Watergate scandal, but conceded that a President who withheld information about such a case risked public suspicion.

"I think the good name of the President is going to be protected by the facts and by the President himself," Mr. Mitchell said.

In questioning Mr. Mitchell, two senators asked about the position taken by Mr. Nixon in refusing to either appear before the Senate Watergate committee or provide it with some White House documents.

Sen. Sam Ervin, D., N.C., chairman of the committee, challenged the boundaries of executive privilege as defined by Mr. Nixon and Sen. Howard Baker jr., R., Tenn., the vice-chairman, suggested anew that the President discuss the case with investigating senators.

Sen. Ervin focused on executive privilege. He asked Mr. Mitchell whether a President who withheld material or papers about a *matter under investigation* risked having Americans infer that the information is unfavorable to him.

Inference Possible

Mr. Mitchell said people might draw that inference. But he said that the risk had to be weighed in the context of the constitutional separation of powers, the basis of Mr. Nixon's position.

The exchange took place on the second day of the former Nixon campaign director's testimony at the committee's televised hearings.

Sen. Ervin said that, in his view, executive privilege entitles a President to keep secret *confidential communications* with or among aides if they were held to assist the President in performing his constitutional and legal duties.

Mr. Mitchell agreed.

"Since there is nothing in the Constitution requiring a President to run for re-election, I don't think executive privilege covers any *political activities* whatever," Sen. Ervin said.

He also said he thought executive privilege did not cover information concerning the criminal activities of White House aides, or anybody else.

'National Security'

Mr. Mitchell said he agreed, except "with respect to certain areas that might involve national security . . ."

Sen. Ervin, speaking of Mr. Nixon's refusal to appear before the panel, said: "I don't believe there's anything in the Constitution that says that the powers of the presidency be separated from the truth."

Sen. Ervin quoted a 1968 Nixon campaign statement urging a national commitment to truth in government.

"I have no doubt whetever that his fidelity to the truth is the same as it was in 1968," Mr. Mitchell said.

"And yet when 1972 came and these White House horrors became known to you, you didn't take the advice that President Nixon gave us all in 1968, did you?" Sen. Ervin asked.

Mr. Mitchell conceded he had not.

"Did you at any time tell the President anything you knew about the White House horrors?" Sen. Ervin asked.

Mitchell: "No, sir, I did not."

Ervin: "Did the President at any time ask you what you knew about Watergate?"

Mr. Mitchell said that the President had asked only in a June 20, 1972, telephone conversation. Mr. Mitchell said that, at that point, he knew little of the case.

"Well, if the cat didn't have any more curiosity than that, he'd still be enjoying his nine lives," Sen. Ervin said.

"Well, I hope the President enjoys eight more," Mr. Mitchell said.

Sen. Ervin also challenged Mr. Mitchell's contention that Mr. Nixon's re-election would have been threatened if he had voluntarily disclosed during the campaign the matters which Mr. Mitchell yesterday called "White House horrors."

Record Request

Sen. Baker asked Mr. Mitchell how the panel could get Mr. Nixon's response to Watergate testimony. "How do we get to complete the record in some respects?" he asked.

Mitchell: "I would believe and hope that after your hearings are over, the President will respond to the salient points of your hearing... I'm not advising the President on the subject matter."

Baker: "Do you think he should?"

Mitchell: "I believe he will."

Sen. Baker said he knew of no way Mr. Nixon could be compelled to testify, but suggested that the President discuss the case personally with the committee. He pointed out that President Woodrow Wilson, in 1919, invited a Senate committee to the White House.

"Senator, I hope you are all invited to the White House, hopefully under the circumstances you desire," Mr. Mitchell responded. "It would be brash on

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

'White House Horrors'

WASHINGTON, July 11 (IHT).—*In the course of his testimony yesterday, former Attorney General John N. Mitchell spoke of "White House horrors." He said they included:*

- **The burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.**
- **Attempts at forgery of foreign policy papers from the Kennedy administration.**
- **The International Telephone & Telegraph case involving alleged administration favors.**
- **Surreptitious wiretaps.**
- **A reported suggestion that the Brookings Institution in Washington be firebombed.**

The Dollar Improves Slightly With European Intervention

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 11 (NYT).—The dollar stretched its string of advances to three days today, but currency exchange dealers saw signs of the rally's petering out despite the confirmation by European authorities that they already are engaged in an active intervention policy.

Late in the day, the dollar's gains were trimmed by selling from New York. "Every New York bank is selling," a dealer from Zurich commented. There was nothing in the news to trigger the offerings, European dealers said, characterizing the movement as technical.

Highly placed international monetary sources said the undertaking to intervene to shore up the dollar's rates represented a degree of cooperation that has not existed in European-American relations for a long time.

They said this should have positive" implications for longer range political relations between the two.

One sign of the dangers of a monetary conflict between the United States and Europe was seen today in the call by François Mitterrand, France's opposition Socialist leader, for France to prevent the coming trade liberalization negotiations.

Mr. Mitterrand said that excessive depreciation of a currency like what the Europeans have complained about in the case of the dollar because it hurts their export industries—"is a means as good as any other to institute a policy of protectionism."

In Bonn, West Germany's key monetary strategist, Karl Otto Poehl, state secretary in the Finance Ministry, called a news conference to announce that the German Central Bank already has been supporting the dollar "in

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

Dow Jumps By 20 Points

NEW YORK, July 11 (IHT).—The Dow Jones industrial average soared by 19.87 points on the New York Stock Exchange today, the sharpest gain in nearly seven weeks.

A strengthening dollar in Europe and good corporate profit reports in the United States were said to be the main causes of the advance. Story Page 7.

Schlesinger Warns of Risks If U.S. Cuts Europe Forces

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP).—Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger warned today that "the alternative to an adequate NATO conventional capability in Europe is an earlier recourse to nuclear weapons, with all the risks that such a policy entails in this era of nuclear parity."

Any unilateral withdrawal of American forces, he suggested, would diminish NATO's capability to respond to a conventional attack. Mr. Schlesinger appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee as the second in a string of administration witnesses testifying against resolutions urging a reduction of American troop strength overseas.

Mr. Schlesinger was supported by Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster, commander of allied forces in Europe, and Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The three men found themselves explaining, to blunt arguments for withdrawal, that the European allies were carrying a fair share of the burden, while at the same time trying to convince Congress—and the Europeans—that every effort would be made to get the allies to contribute more.

In doing so they stood a fair chance of giving the Europeans some ammunition to withstand forthcoming American appeals for more funds.

'Efforts in Recent Years'

"It has been . . . argued," said Mr. Schlesinger, "that our allies have not been concerned about their own defense, or willing to carry a fair share of the burden. This contention fails to recognize the considerable efforts made in recent years. Citing increased allied defense expenditures, Mr. Schlesinger said the members of NATO are making an appreciable contribution.

Gen. Goodpaster told the committee that "the bulk of the defense forces in Europe are in fact provided by the Europeans. . . . This is an important fact that is all too little realized in the United States. Moreover, if we gauge a *proper sharing* of the budgetary burden by defense expenditures as a percentage of gross national product in relation to per capita income, it turns out that there is a close match between what the U.S. is doing and what the other allies, in total, are doing."

Yet Mr. Schlesinger said he intended to be "tough" with the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Other Killings in Mozambique Reported by British Priest

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, July 11.—The Rev. Adrian Hastings, the Roman Catholic priest who earlier revealed reports that Portuguese troops had slaughtered the inhabitants of a Mozambique village, today said he had details of not one but a series of massacres in the African territory.

He also said Rhodesian forces were involved in the killings.

His charges, which have embarrassed the British government as it prepares to welcome Portuguese Premier Marcello Caetano, were denounced by Lisbon.

Father Hastings, a theologian from Birmingham, said yesterday his information about the killings of villagers suspected of helping African guerrillas came from Spanish Catholic missionaries who have been serving in Mozambique.

Today, he said a series of massacres took place from May, 1971, until at least December, 1972. He offered some dates and some place names and charged that hundreds of men, women and children had been shot or burned alive by Portuguese soldiers. He had named Wiriyamu as the village where he said about 400 blacks were murdered, many in a horrible manner. Portugal insists Wiriyamu is not on its maps of Mozambique.

The Portuguese have been battling independence-seeking guerrilla movements in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea since 1960. In Mozambique alone, more than 100,000 troops are engaged.

In Britain, churchmen of various denominations, newspapers usually sympathetic to Prime Minister Edward Heath and even a Conservative pressure group backed opposition Labor party demands for cancellation of Mr. Caetano's visit, which starts Monday. Laborite leader Harold Wilson yesterday urged a cancellation unless the Portuguese could convincingly repudiate what he called the "bestialities in Mozambique."

Mr. Heath, however, said the visit will go on.

Mr. Caetano's four-day stay, which includes a meeting with Queen Elizabeth, was arranged to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Senate Panel Rejects Nominee For Asian Post

WASHINGTON, July 11 (Reuters).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in a move designed to show concern over possible further U.S. involvement in Indochina, today rejected, 9-7, President Nixon's nomination of G. McMurtrie Godley to be *assistant secretary of state for east* Asian and Pacific affairs.

Mr. Godley was until April ambassador to Laos, where he supervised the heavy U.S. bombing and the use of mercenary troops to aid the Royal Laotian government.

The committee approved, 13-3, William Sullivan, Mr. Godley's predecessor in Laos, to be ambassador to the Philippines.

The committee had held up the nominations for several months after some members expressed concern that men who played a major role in shaping U.S. military intervention in Indochina were being nominated for posts affecting other Asia regions.

For 5 Watergate Burglars

Ehrlichman Said to Approve Defense Fund After Break-In

By Peter Jay

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP).—Former presidential assistant John D. Ehrlichman has told Watergate investigators that a year ago he approved the raising of a *"defense fund"* for the five men arrested in the burglary of the Washington offices of the Democratic party on June 17, 1972.

In a May 4 interview with the staff of the Senate Select Watergate Committee, Mr. Ehrlichman said he authorized Herbert W. Kalmbach, who was then President Nixon's personal lawyer, to raise the money. He said former *presidential counsel John W.* Dean 3d told him that John N. Mitchell, the former attorney general and Nixon re-election campaign director, wanted him to approve the project.



NYT.

John D. Ehrlichman

Mr. Ehrlichman, who is expected to testify before the committee this month, also said in the wide-ranging interview that he borrowed $20,000 from Mr. Kalmbach as a personal loan during the last year.

According to a summary of the interview prepared for committee members and staff, Mr. Ehrlichman said:

- That the Justice Department knew—nearly a year before it said it did—that there had been White House involvement in the 1971 burglary of the California office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. *The Justice Department said on* April 27, at the trial of Mr. Ellsberg, who was charged with leaking the Pentagon papers, that it first learned of the burglary on April 15, 1973.
- That L. Patrick Gray 3d, in a telephone conversation on April 15, 1973, while he was still acting

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Air Controllers' Strike Cuts Traffic at Frankfurt Airport

FRANKFURT, July 11 (AP).—West German air controllers, defying a court restraining order, resumed their slowdown strike today and forced Frankfurt Airport to severely curtail its normal operations.

The airport, central Europe's largest, came to a virtual standstill when less than half of 36 air controllers reported for duty at 8 a.m., the start of the day shift.

Regularly scheduled international and domestic flights, except those to and from West Berlin, were suspended at the airport. Incoming flights were diverted to other airports, which were not severely affected by the slowdown.

When most of the controllers on a swing shift reported for duty at 10 a.m., charter flights carrying German tourists were allowed to take off. Much of the public criticism of the air controllers has come from irate tourists. Some tour companies have said they were preparing civil suits against the government for losses incurred during the last month and a half.

By early afternoon, the airport reported that about half of the 300 flights projected up to that time had taken off or landed at the airport, and these were involved in Berlin or charter services.

The afternoon shift of 50 controllers appeared in full strength, but the chaotic situation did not improve substantially by the end of the day.

Meanwhile, Federal Transport Minister Lauritz Lauritzen threatened to take drastic action against what he termed "a small radical minority" of controllers leading the slowdown. The measures, he said, would include pay stops, disciplinary proceedings and criminal complaints.

Panel Is Told Brandt Aide Paid Bribe to Get Key Vote

TEGERNSEE, West Germany, July 11 (Reuters).—Karl Wienand, chief whip of Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party, was accused in evidence before a parliamentary commission here today of having paid a 50,000-mark (about $20,800) bribe for an opposition deputy's vote.

The deputy in question, Julius Steiner, 48, made the accusation while being questioned by the all-party commission at a hearing in a Tegernsee sanatorium where he is recovering from a breakdown of his health.

Because of his poor health, he was questioned privately and allowed a four-hour break between two periods of questioning. The proceedings were relayed through loudspeakers to newsmen in a nearby cafe.

With a doctor and a lawyer standing by, Mr. Steiner described two meetings with Mr. Wienand shortly before the Brandt government survived a crucial, secret vote of confidence in the Bonn parliament in March last year.

Mr. Steiner's vote and that of one other unidentified Christian Democratic member of parliament saved the government in the evenly balanced parliament and assured subsequent passage of controversial goodwill treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland.

Mr. Steiner alleged today that he was approached by the chief whip, who asked him if he was at the government's disposal and how much money he wanted.

Mr. Steiner said in evidence he proposed 50,000 marks and immediately after the secret ballot Mr. Wienand phoned him to come to his office in the parliament building. Mr. Steiner said Mr. Wienand handed him a plain envelope containing 50 bank notes each of 1,000 marks.

The former deputy said that during the 1950s he worked as an informer for the federal counterespionage agency and from 1963 to 1964 he worked for the federal intelligence agency. He also mentioned his more recent activity as an agent for East German intelligence, reportedly with the knowledge of West German counterintelligence.



Associated Press.

ANTI-PORTUGAL SPEAKERS—From left, Lord Caradon, former UN delegate; the Rev. Adrian Hastings, who has reported massacres in Mozambique, and Mario Soares, exiled leader of the Portuguese Socialist party, after all addressed a meeting in London.

Tells Watergate Hearings

Mitchell Sees Nixon Clearing Self

(Continued from Page 1)

my part to make a suggestion as to how the President should handle this matter of separation of powers."

A Postponement

The committee had been scheduled to discuss Mr. Nixon's refusal to supply it with documents and the possibility of obtaining a subpoena, but the discussion was postponed until tomorrow, causing speculation that the delay was to give the White House another day to avoid a constitutional confrontation on separation of powers.

Mr. Mitchell suggested that Sen. Ervin might go to the White House and discuss the problem directly with the President.

As Mr. Mitchell grew more tense, Sen. Baker repeatedly questioned the former campaign director's statement that he kept Mr. Nixon in the dark on Watergate because he feared disclosure of White House skeletons and because the President would "lower the boom" and cripple his own campaign.

Mr. Mitchell admitted that the decision might have been incorrect.

"Aren't you dead sure in your mind that that was a mistake, not telling the President?" Sen. Baker asked.

"Senator, I'm not certain that's the case," Mr. Mitchell said. "We're talking about the weeks of June, 1972, where I still believe that the most important thing to this country was the re-election of Richard Nixon. And I was not about to countenance anything that would stand in the way of that re-election."

Baker: "Anything at all?"

Mitchell: "Well, we can get to some points where I'm sure had there developed treason, high crimes and misdemeanors that were directly related to the office that there would be a very definite breaking point."

'Enormous Premium'

Baker: "You understand, I'm sure, what enormous premium that you put on success . . . that the concealment from the President of facts such as you described, the White House horrors and the break-in at the Watergate on June 17, that all of those things were inferior in importance to the ultimate re-election of the President?"

Mitchell: "I had no doubt at that time and I have no doubt about it now."

Sen. Baker asked whether it was not unfair that Mr. Nixon "is now undergoing the hostility and suspicion of a nation." Mr. Mitchell said he was not prepared to accept the statement, that there has been no "shred of evidence that he was knowledgeable of the break-in or the cover-up."

Mr. Mitchell said jokingly that it might have been simpler had the White House people involved been taken on the White House lawn and shot. "That would have been less of a problem than has developed in the meantime," he said.

Sen. Baker asked Mr. Mitchell on what constitutional basis he made the decision not to tell Mr. Nixon what he knew.

"There is a matter of judgment you make in connection with these areas," Mr. Mitchell said.

Months After

Mr. Mitchell said that even months after the election he did not discuss Watergate at his frequent meetings with the President because he believed personnel changes in the White House would prevent the activities he described as horrors from being repeated.

In response to questioning by Sen. Ervin, Mr. Mitchell insisted that he rejected at three separate meetings the political espionage proposals that led up to Watergate.

"I cannot for the life of me understand as to why this matter was constantly brought back except for the point that somebody obviously was very interested in the matter," Mr. Mitchell said.

Mr. Mitchell also said that he found out shortly after the June 17 break-in that campaign deputy *Jeb Stuart Magruder had* authorized the funds to finance the operation. He said he learned later that Mr. Magruder intended to commit perjury in the cover-up. Mr. Mitchell, asked whether he had told Mr. Magruder that it would be a felony, said he was sure Mr. Magruder knew that.

A committee member, Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., R., Conn., read from a digest of private testimony given to the committee by former Nixon campaign aide Frederick C. LaRue.

Mr. LaRue testified that Mr. Mitchell did not reject the wiretapping plan at the last of the three meetings, on March 30, 1972, as Mr. Mitchell has testified, Sen. Weicker said.

He quoted Mr. LaRue as saying that Mr. Mitchell merely said the matter did not have to be decided at that time. Mr. Magruder has testified publicly that Mr. Mitchell approved the wiretapping at that meeting.

Thus, three different versions of the March 30 meeting have emerged from the three men who were there.

Sen. Weicker asked Mr. Mitchell: "Is there any way that you can relate to Mr. LaRue's testimony?"

Mr. Mitchell replied: "My recollection is very distinct. The matter was rejected. And it was rejected on the basis that I was tired of hearing these things and I didn't want to hear about them again."

After five hours of cross-examination in which the former confidant of the President was accused by Sen. Weicker of "stone-walling," a red-faced Mr. Mitchell displayed his anger by remarking: "It's a great trial they're conducting up here, isn't it?"

For 5 Watergate Burglars

Ehrlichman Said to Approve Defense Fund After Break-In

(Continued from Page 1)

director of the FBI, told Mr. Ehrlichman that he intended to deny he had received politically sensitive material from the White House safe of Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt jr. and that Mr. Ehrlichman would have to back him up in his denials.

● That he discussed the impending testimony before a federal grand jury of former White House aide and Deputy Campaign Director Jeb Stuart Magruder at a meeting last summer with Mr. Dean and former Attorney General Richard Kleindienst. Mr. Magruder has testified that he perjured himself in his testimony.

Opportunities Knock

Throughout the interview, according to the committee's staff summary, Mr. Ehrlichman lost few opportunities to suggest the deep involvement of Mr. Mitchell in the Watergate affair and especially the subsequent cover-up. (The quotations are from the summary, and are not necessarily Mr. Ehrlichman's own words.)

In the case of what he took to be Mr. Mitchell's request that Mr. Kalmbach raise money for the Watergate burglars, the summary quotes Mr. Ehrlichman as saying: "It probably ran through my mind that Mitchell had some interest in making sure the defendants were well defended."

Of the money to be raised for the defendants by Mr. Kalmbach, Mr. Ehrlichman said he thought it would come from individual donors and not from election campaign funds—as federal investigators later found that it had.

Mr. Mitchell, in his testimony yesterday before the committee, denied asking that money be raised for the defense of the Watergate burglars.

Loan Called Proper

The $30,000 loan from Mr. Kalmbach was touched upon only briefly by Mr. Ehrlichman in the interview, and his lawyers would say only that the transaction was proper and would be explained when he testifies before the committee. Mr. Kalmbach and his attorney could not be reached for comment.

With regard to the burglary of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office, carried out by Hunt and G. Gordon Liddy, Mr. Ehrlichman said he was told by Mr. Dean "probably a year ago" that Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen, Assistant U.S. Attorney Earl Silbert and Mr. Gray all knew about the incident.

The burglary became public knowledge at Mr. Ellsberg's Pentagon papers trial, in April. At that time, a memo from Mr. Silbert to Mr. Peterson was made public saying he had "received [the] information" on April 15, 1973—only two weeks before.

Mr. Petersen and Mr. Silbert could not be reached for comment yesterday, but John C. Keeney, the chief of the fraud section of the Justice Department's Criminal Division and a close aide to Mr. Petersen, said Mr. Ehrlichman's suggestion that the fact of the burglary was known a year ago was "absolutely untrue." The facts, he said, were given in Mr. Silbert's memo.

Hunt's Safe

Mr. Ehrlichman also talked to the committee staff at some length about Mr. Gray's handling of an envelope of politically sensitive material taken from Hunt's safe after the Watergate break-in. Mr. Gray told *him*, as was later disclosed publicly, that he had destroyed the documents, Mr. Ehrlichman said. The documents reportedly included forged State Department cables linking President Kennedy to the assassination of South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem in 1963 and a secret investigation of Sen. Edward Kennedy's Chappaquiddick accident in 1969.

Mr. Nixon asked him to telephone Mr. Gray on April 15, Mr. Ehrlichman said, and when he did he told Mr. Gray that Mr. Dean had told the U.S. attorney about the delivery of the envelope of documents. At that point, he said, Mr. Gray said he would have to deny, if asked, that he had ever received the material, and that Mr. Ehrlichman should back him up. Mr. Ehrlichman, according to the summary, said he told the acting head of the FBI he could not comply.

Mr. Ehrlichman, according to the summary, said he had a meeting last summer with Mr. Kleindienst, who succeeded Mr. Mitchell as attorney general. At *the meeting, he was told that* Mr. Magruder would refuse to testify when he went before the Watergate grand jury. (He did testify and has since told the Senate committee that he perjured himself.)

At the meeting, Mr. Ehrlichman said, "We discussed things *such as the timing of* the indictments [of the Watergate defendants] and other events and other subjects concerning the operation of the Justice Department."

No Involvement

He said Mr. Kleindienst assured him that *his investigation of* the case had disclosed no White House involvement.

Mr. Ehrlichman said that last summer he had favored making a "clean breast" of the Watergate affair—by which he meant admitting the involvement of Hunt and Liddy. But the suggestion was rejected by the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, he said.

Despite the possibility of embarrassment to the White House, Mr. Ehrlichman said, he believed the political risks of disclosure last summer very small. He said he thought it would have been done while Mr. Nixon was in Hawaii meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and, with several months to go until the November presidential election, there would have been time for adverse public reaction to die down.

'A Hunch'

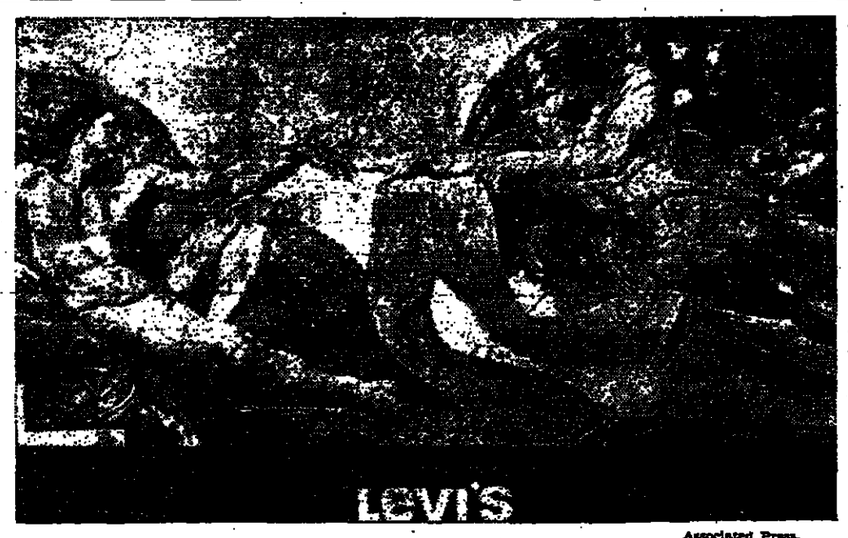
Nobody told him that the disapproval of his suggestion for admitting the involvement of Hunt and Liddy came from Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Ehrlichman said, but he said he had "a hunch" it did. He said members of the re-election committee staff were reluctant to discuss their involvement in the Watergate affair, and this made him believe such involvement existed.

He also said, according to the summary, that he had "suspicions" about Charles W. Colson, at the time Mr. Nixon's special counsel, because he knew of Mr. Colson's friendship with Hunt.

The policy of candor he said he had wanted to follow last summer, Mr. Ehrlichman related, was still considered sound at the White House. Since the genesis of the select Senate committee we have felt it was the soundest strategy to be out with the full story ahead of everyone," the summary quotes him as saying.

Hussein, Sir Alec Meet

LONDON, July 11 (Reuters).—King Hussein of Jordan and the British foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, today began talks on the Arab-Israeli dispute and other Middle East problems. British officials said. King Hussein flew to Britain yesterday.



Associated Press.

HELPING HAND—A billboard in Milan promoting a certain brand of denim clothing has Michelangelo's God the Father handing Adam a pair of jeans. Thousands of such posters have been put up in Italy. Even the artist's David is used as a model.

But Line Still Gets Snarled

Half-Dozen Lawyers Working On Nixon Watergate Tactics

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 11 (NYT). —At least a half-dozen lawyers are working at the White House on President Nixon's defense in the Watergate case.

J. Fred Buzhardt jr., a former counsel to the Department of Defense, heads the operation, with Leonard Garment, the acting White House counsel, working as his partner while also handling a large number of other matters for the President.

Charles Alan Wright, a professor at the University of Texas Law School, has been working as a $150-a-day consultant with an office next to Mr. Garment's. Mr. Wright is a conservative constitutional lawyer who argued in the Supreme Court against the vote for 18-year-olds.

According to informed sources, Mr. Wright provided much of the legal underpinning for Mr. Nixon's refusal to appear before the Senate Watergate committee or to turn White House documents over to it.

Other members of the staff, according to the sources, are Robert R. Andrews, borrowed from the Department of Defense; Douglas Parker, borrowed from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and Thomas P. Marinis jr., a 30-year-old associate in the Houston law firm of *John B. Connally.*

Little has been made known about the Buzhardt group's operations by White House spokesmen but other presidential aides have given a fairly detailed account of the situation.

"They've tried hard to orchestrate the White House response to all the charges and countercharges," one official said of the lawyers, "but things keep getting away from them and I don't *think the public impression is a* very favorable one."

Mr. Garment and Mr. Buzhardt regularly brief the White House press secretary, Ronald L. Ziegler, or his deputy, Gerald L. Warren, before they speak to the press, telling them what questions they can answer and how far they can go.

But none of the lawyers knew, for example, that Julie Nixon Eisenhower, the President's younger daughter, was going to say last week that her father had considered resigning. Mr. Warren subsequently insisted that Mr. Nixon had never seriously entertained such a thought and Mrs. Eisenhower insisted just as firmly that he had. Mr. Warren said yesterday he would not comment *further.*

Another snarl developed when the ad hoc lawyers' group—set up because Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson had ordered the Justice Department to maintain an "arm's length" relationship with the White House—prepared a set of questions to be used in the interrogation of John W. Dean 3d.

The questions were supplied to Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, D., Hawaii, "for his own use in formulating questions," one of the lawyers said. They had been only roughly formulated, he added, and they "were full of typos and blank page references and so on."

But Sen. Inouye proceeded to read the questions verbatim, offering Mr. Dean a chance to answer them. The lawyers, watching on television, were stunned. One of them said he felt he had been "sandbagged."

The White House had to disavow the memo in which the questions were conveyed, one source said, because it seemed to put the blame on former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, something the lawyers did not feel it appropriate to do publicly.

The sources said that Mr. Buzhardt and Mr. Garment were primarily responsible for the President's May 22 statement on Watergate, but that Mr. Parker, Mr. Ziegler, Gen. Alexander M. Haig jr., the President's chief of staff, and Raymond K. Price jr., and Patrick Buchanan, his speech writers, had also worked on it.

Martha Again Is a No-Show

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP).—Martha Mitchell didn't show up again today as her husband, John N. Mitchell, testified before the Senate Watergate committee. "She suggested maybe I ought to stay home" also, Mr. Mitchell quipped to newsmen.

"She didn't think it good enough to have a repeat performance today," Mr. Mitchell quoted his wife as appraising yesterday's Watergate hearings, his first day as a witness.

When the former attorney general was asked if Mrs. Mitchell had any suggestions for him, he said, "She had answers to all the questions."

White House Bars Copying Of Documents

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP). —The White House disclosed today that former presidential aides involved in the Watergate *inquiries no longer can copy* documents they worked on at the White House.

In response to questions, Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said the rule against copying documents went into effect May 28.

Ousted White House Counsel John W. Dean 3d asked the Senate Watergate committee two weeks ago for help in getting White House permission to photocopy papers he worked on. Mr. Dean told the committee that he at one time had been allowed to copy documents in longhand.

There was no explanation for the delay in announcing the rules instituted in May. Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said as recently as Saturday that former aides to President Nixon such as Mr. Dean, H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman could copy their official papers in longhand.

'They Can Peruse'

Mr. Warren, casting the situation in an entirely different light, told reporters, "They can come in and peruse but they can't copy in any way . . . not even in notes."

The files of Mr. Dean, Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman were placed under FBI guard on April 30, the day they left their key posts. The Secret Service subsequently assumed responsibility for guarding the files.

Mr. Warren said that between *April 30 and May 23 the three* men had the opportunity not only to consult their files but to make photocopies, although Mr. Dean testified before the committee that he could not photocopy his documents.

Mr. Warren said the decision to bar copying of documents, even in longhand, was made by the office of Acting White House Counsel Leonard Garment with the concurrence of the President.

Asked the reason for the decision, he said it was "to protect the confidentiality of presidential files, not just for this President but for all presidents."

GOP Funds Slow in Wake Of Watergate

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP). —Republican National Committee chairman George Bush said yesterday that the Watergate disclosures have damaged GOP fund-raising efforts and that he hopes the party can obtain most of the surplus $4.8 million collected by the Committee for the Re-election of the President.

But Mr. Bush said that no effort will be made to obtain any of the surplus for the party until all pending civil suits against the committee are settled.

"Otherwise, we'd become a defendant in the lawsuits," he said.

Mr. Bush said the Republican National Committee had hoped to raise $6.5 million during 1973 but would fall "substantially" short of this goal because of a decline in large contributions.

According to figures supplied by Robert Roussek, a spokesman for the committee, it had raised $3.6 million through the end of June, with 90 percent of the money coming in contributions of $100 or less.

This is more than the party raised in small contributions in the last off-year period, but there has been a precipitous decline in large contributions. The $1,000-a-plate fund-raising dinner at which President Nixon spoke this year raised $750,000—half of the amount the same event raised two years ago.

"The large donors are holding back because of Watergate," Mr. Bush said.

Mr. Bush believes that the national committee is entitled to the re-election committee surplus on the basis of precedent.

Traditionally, the national committee has made up re-election committee deficits when these existed, Mr. Bush said. "We ought *to be entitled to a surplus when* there is one."

Schlesinger On Troop Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

allies in efforts to get them to contribute more. Rep. John A. Buchanan, R., Ala., professed confusion at this. He said, "The President and the deputy secretary of state indicated we are committed to getting our NATO allies to do more on the underlying assumption that we're doing more than our fair share. I thought there was agreement on this."

Said Mr. Schlesinger: "We're doing what we think is necessary. . . In relative terms, we're doing more than our fair share *but in absolute terms we may not* be doing enough."

Mr. Buchanan said, "I feel very definitely we're doing more than our fair share." He is a co-sponsor with 26 other congressmen of an amendment framed to get the allies to make a greater contribution.

Rep. Gus Yatron, D., Pa., testified on the resolution before the Subcommittee on Europe this afternoon. He said the legislation "calls for increased burden-sharing by our European NATO partners and, if the recommendations . . . are adopted, a savings of approximately $3.3 billion would accrue to the American taxpayer."

The administration has taken no clear position on the burden-sharing legislation although it has repeatedly stated unequivocal opposition to some other resolutions calling for "substantial" reduction of overseas forces. Mr. Schlesinger, asked about the impact of a burden-sharing amendment on negotiations with U.S. allies, said: "It would be more likely to be of significance if it was unsolicited."

Gen. Goodpaster underlined the need to keep a credible conventional defense in Europe rather than a so-called "trip-wire" strategy which would lead necessarily to nuclear retaliation for lack of sufficient conventional force.

"A trip-wire strategy," he said, "might tempt any potential aggressor to seek small gains in the hope that the West would be reluctant to initiate a nuclear war. Thus, instead of providing a deterrent, this strategy would tend to invite 'adventurism' by the Communists and tempt them to local aggression."

Nixon Approves Social Security Raise for 1974

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP). —President Nixon signed legislation today that will increase social security benefits in mid-1974 by 5.8 percent.

The President said that he was extremely pleased to sign the social security changes, which were attached as an amendment to a bill extending for one year the Federal Renegotiation Act.

The White House estimated that, effective with social security checks paid next July, monthly benefits will increase by at least *5.8 percent and could rise by 5.8* percent, depending on computations of living-cost increases. About 30 million Americans draw social security benefits.

To help cover the cost of higher benefits, the new law places social security taxes on annual earnings of up to $13,600, effective Jan. 1.

New Zealand Ship Enters Zone

France Imposes 'Ban' on Area Around Nuclear Test Site

PARIS, July 11 (Reuters).—France's warning to world shipping and aircraft to stay away from its nuclear test zone in the South Pacific came into force today as New Zealand's protest frigate, Otago, crossed into the banned area.

New Zealand Press Association correspondent David Barber reported that the frigate went into the 72-mile zone around the test site at Mururoa Atoll as soon as the warning took effect at noon.

There was no sign of French vessels, he said, but the frigate remained under periodic surveillance from French reconnaissance planes. Also in the danger zone is the international protest yacht, Fri, reportedly anchored only a few miles from the atoll.

The French Defense Ministry confirmed in Paris that the ban was now in force, but declined to say what action would be taken against the Otago and other vessels in the prohibited area.

The French authorities express confidence that French warships on the spot will act firmly with ships drawing too close to the danger area, but that any confrontation will not lead to a major international incident.

But the mounting political and diplomatic controversy is causing the French government concern, according to some officials.

Weather conditions in the test area were reported to be fair and the first blast in the series appeared to be imminent.

But the tests, which were *originally scheduled* to begin early last month and were repeatedly delayed as the World Court met to consider complaints by Australia and New Zealand, may still be put off once more. There was talk here today that the tests might begin on July 18 or 20.

President Georges Pompidou has been unyielding to appeals at home and abroad to call off the tests. The French president today received unusual backing for the tests from the newspaper Le Monde, which in the past often criticized government policy.

Besides the Otago and the Fri, the British-registered yawl Arwen, owned by Adrian and Ann Hickey of Australia, is due to reach the Fri before the end of the week to restock its dwindling provisions. About half a dozen other protest craft are reported in the danger zone.

The Arwen is also carrying four Frenchmen who want to join the Fri's crew of nine men and three women.

They are Brig. Gen. Jacques Paris de Bollardière, the Rev. Jean Toulat, an author and priest, Jean-Marie Muller, a pacifist crusader, and Brice Lalonde, an anti-nuclear-test leader.

Meanwhile, in the New Zealand Parliament, opposition leader John Marshall told the Labor government it was "going to extremes in its protests against French nuclear tests" and said the extremes might well turn out to be harmful to New Zealand.

Mr. Marshall cited the renegotiation of the European Economic Community agreement due in 1975, and said New Zealand's protests against French tests could jeopardize the negotiations.

Chilean Labor Protest

SANTIAGO, July 11 (UPI).— The principal Chilean labor organization yesterday joined a wave of protests from South America and other areas against the French decision to continue nuclear weapons testing.

The Central Unica de Trabajadores said the French government apparently "will not listen to the voice of important sectors of humanity, principally workers who, like those of Chile, are defending the lives of men, women and children already born or about to be born, the marine resources and of the flora and fauna of this planet."

Riviera Mayor Snubs Greek Navy Warships

SAINT RAPHAEL, France, July 11 (AP).— *The mayor of* this Riviera town has refused to welcome the commanding officers of two Greek warships *anchored off the coast.*

"As long as Greece isn't free, I refuse to shake the hands of the commanders of Greek warships," *Mayor Henri* Girod said in a telephone interview.

The mayor added that his town would be happy to welcome Greek pleasure or merchant vessels.

Other Killings in Mozambique Reported by British Priest

(Continued from Page 1)

mark the six centuries of friendship and alliance between the two countries.

Father Hastings today addressed a luncheon organized by the Catholic Institute for International Relations. Alongside him were Prof. Mario Soares, banished leader of Portugal's Socialist party, and Lord Caradon, who was Britain's chief delegate to the United Nations from 1964 to 1970.

Father Hastings *claimed* Rhodesians had been helping the Portuguese in a rampage against blacks. Two Spanish priests, he related, had been jailed in solitary confinement 18 months ago "because these two Spanish priests attempted to reveal to the world the atrocities committed by the Portuguese, in collaboration sometimes with Rhodesian forces, in and around Mucumbura between May and November, 1971, when many hundreds of African villagers were massacred."

Lord Caradon, who served in former Prime Minister Wilson's government, said the British government *is siding with what he* called the oppressive white regimes of southern Africa, meaning South Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal.

"This policy has alienated the Commonwealth, undermined the United Nations and forfeited British leadership," he said.

"This is a time for shame. It is a time for anger. But I trust it will also be a time for a new resolve that we, in Britain, will again take up a position on the side of self-determination and liberation."

Prof. Soares, who has a lectureship at the University of Rennes in France, told the luncheon that opponents of the Caetano regime are counting on the British "to press for the expulsion of Portugal from NATO and end all other assistance to Portugal."

There was some dissent at the meeting.

Patrick Wall, a right-wing Conservative parliamentarian, spoke of "smear tactics" by the priests in giving currency to what he called unsubstantiated accounts of atrocities.

Father Hastings replied that the story of the massacres—described by him as rivaling the My Lai massacre in South Vietnam—had been provided virtually word for word by priests from a religious society in Burgos, Spain.

Priests Confirm Story

MADRID, July 11 (Reuters).— Three Spanish missionaries said today that two fellow priests had personally met survivors of a massacre of at least 400 men, women and children by Portu-

Israeli Jets Over Beirut

BEIRUT, July 11 (UPI).—Two Israeli Air Force jets, flying at high altitude, broke the sound barrier over Beirut today, a military spokesman said.

Lisbon Indignant

LISBON, July 11 (Reuters).— Portugal said today that reports about the alleged massacres were evidently intended to create a scandal before Premier Caetano visits Britain.

In an official note, the Portuguese government accused groups supporting guerrillas in its overseas territories of trying to spoil the Anglo-Portuguese celebrations.

Vatican 'Intervened'

VATICAN CITY, July 11 (UPI) —The Vatican has repeatedly sought information and expressed "deploration" to the Portuguese government over alleged massacres of Africans in Mozambique, Vatican spokesman Federico Alessandrini said today.

"I can say that the Holy See through its representative in Lisbon, intervened several times to seek information and to express its deploration," Mr. Alessandrini said when asked about the reports.

"The bishops of Mozambique have also intervened," he said.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	—	—	Unavailable
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Fair
ANKARA	26	79	Cloudy
ATHENS	29	84	Fair
BEIRUT	28	82	Cloudy
BELGRADE	24	75	Fair
BERLIN	24	75	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	22	72	Fair
BUDAPEST	24	75	Cloudy
CAIRO	24	75	Sunny
CASABLANCA	24	75	Fair
COPENHAGEN	29	84	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	30	86	Fair
DUBLIN	17	62	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	19	66	Cloudy
FLORENCE	30	86	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	25	77	Cloudy
GENEVA	26	79	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	27	81	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Cloudy
LISBON	28	82	Fair
LONDON	19	66	Cloudy
MADRID	24	75	Fair
MILAN	29	84	Cloudy
MONTREAL	18	64	Sunny
MOSCOW	21	70	Cloudy
MUNICH	22	72	Cloudy
NEW YORK	23	74	Sunny
NICE	27	81	Fair
OSLO	21	70	Showers
PARIS	24	75	Fair
PRAGUE	25	77	Cloudy
ROME	27	81	Fair
SOFIA	23	73	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	23	73	Fair
TEHRAN	37	81	Sunny
TEL AVIV	30	86	Sunny
TUNIS	32	90	Sunny
VENICE	27	81	Fair
VIENNA	24	75	Cloudy
WARSAW	22	72	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	26	79	Cloudy
ZURICH	24	75	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Your Castle Hotel in Austria

32 of the most beautiful Austrian palaces and mansions have been fitted out with every conceivable, luxury, and have now been turned into hotels. Their romantic atmosphere and comfort will make your stay a worthwhile experience, no matter whether you spend a long holiday or only a weekend there.



All further information is included on the new poster "Your Castle Hotel in Austria", available from: Österreichische Hoteliervereinigung —Schloßhotels und Herrenhäuser in Österreich— Hofburg, A-1010 Vienna.

No Criminal Action

U.S. Rules Out Fraud In Russian Wheat Sale

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP). —The Justice Department today exonerated American grain dealers of any criminal wrongdoing involving last summer's grain sales to the Soviet Union.

The department said it found no evidence warranting prosecution of traders accused by various congressmen of manipulating grain prices last July so they could get larger government export subsidies.

It also said there was no basis for prosecuting one of the largest dealers, Continental Grain Co., for omitting the volume of its Soviet sales in several reports to a government watchdog agency.

Elaborating on a previous report, the department also said there was no evidence that two former Agriculture Department officials violated federal law in their dealing with the grain companies they joined about the time the Soviet sale became known.

The conclusions of the Justice Department investigation were contained in a summary released to newsmen and sent to Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., chairman of a subcommittee which opens hearings July 20 on the Soviet grain deal.

The summary addressed only the legality of various actions and said nothing about allegations of unethical behavior.

In a letter to Sen. Jackson, Deputy Attorney General Joseph P. Sneed refused the senator's request that the subcommittee staff be allowed to review investigating records.

Mr. Sneed said that would violate department policy against releasing FBI reports and would breach an agreement with Continental that certain information be treated confidentially.

The Justice Department summary said FBI agents and Agriculture Department auditors examined subsidy claims filed by grain exporters after a change in wheat subsidy policy last Aug. 24.

"Excess claims which were disclosed during the audit were attributable to sharp disagreement between the Department of Agriculture and some exporters over the proper interpretation of the terms of the announcement," the investigators concluded. "The audit fails to reveal indications of criminal fraud against the government."

In another report, issued Monday, the General Accounting Office said Agriculture Department bungling was responsible for costing taxpayers $300 million in subsidies to wheat exporters last summer instead of the $67 million the department first estimated. The GAO said the Soviet sale probably would have been accomplished with a much lower subsidy.

The export subsidy program was terminated last September.

The Justice Department acknowledged that Continental "submitted several inaccurate weekly position reports" to the Commodity Exchange Authority, which monitors the nation's commodities markets.

The Continental report excluded information about the firm's sales to Russia, the Justice summary said, but blamed the omission on "Continental's internal security procedures which were employed to keep the details of Continental's sales secret from the rest of the trade."

The exchange authority's investigation had centered on the possibility that traders may have raised the closing price of wheat by placing large purchase orders just before the Kansas City market closed each day. Because the government figured its export subsidies on the basis of the previous day's closing prices, a higher closing price meant a bigger subsidy the next day.



Associated Press.

HAY BURNERS—Fourteen housewives in the Morrison, Colo., area, who usually do the family shopping by car, went to market on horseback. Morrison is in the Denver area where only 22 percent of its service stations are operating normally. Gasoline supplies are improving nationally, but Denver still has a severe shortage.

Russia Seen Set to Launch 4 Cosmonauts

2 Space Shots Believed Imminent

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP). —The first manned Soviet space flight in 23 months is believed to be imminent and is understood to involve two spacecraft and four cosmonauts.

That was the informed speculation yesterday of Western space sources, who said that the three largest ships in the Soviet tracking fleet were on station in the Atlantic Ocean, awaiting the launch of the first crew of two cosmonauts.

The ships are the Gagarin, the Komarov and the Korolyov, the first two named for dead cosmonauts and the last named for Sergei Korolyov, who directed the Soviet space program in its early years and who died in 1966. The Gagarin was on station off the coast of Newfoundland; the Komarov was off the Bahamas and the Korolyov was southeast of Puerto Rico.

Two other Soviet ships were on station in the Gulf of Guinea off Nigeria. One was understood to be a tracking ship, the other a recovery vessel that could come to the aid of a manned Soviet spacecraft if it had to land in the Atlantic on its return to earth.

Twice as Many

The presence of four tracking ships in the Atlantic indicates the importance of the coming Soviet flight, since this is twice the usual number of tracking vessels sent out by the Soviet Union. Normally, the Gagarin positions itself off Newfoundland and the Komarov is stationed in the Gulf of Guinea.

"It appears as if the Soviets are doubling their coverage on this flight," a Western space source said. "It sounds as if they're bending over backwards not to have anything go amiss on this space flight."

Some Western sources speculated that the failure of the Salyut-2 space station in April was due to a faulty signal by one of the Soviet tracking ships.

"If this were the case, one more tracking vessel on station in the south Atlantic might have been enough to save the Salyut," a source said. "Two more tracking vessels look like double insurance."

Just when a Soviet manned flight might come is anybody's guess, but most Western space sources guess it will be this week, one reason being the arrival on Monday at the Johnson Space Center in Houston of a 10-cosmonaut delegation, sent there to start training for the U.S.-Russian docking mission in 1975.

Of special significance was the arrival in Houston of Gen. Vladimir Shatalov, chief of the Soviet cosmonaut corps. Some Western sources felt that Gen. Shatalov would not be in Houston unless he had something to toast besides continued cooperation with his U.S. counterparts.

The fact that there were four Soviet tracking ships in the Atlantic also suggested a dual flight of four cosmonauts in two Soyuz spacecraft, since it might take that many ships to support the flight of two manned spacecraft.

35 Die on Mexican Bus

MEXICO CITY, July 11 (Reuters). — Thirty-five persons were killed and 10 injured when a bus plunged into a ravine near the Mexican city of Guadalajara, the police said here yesterday.

House Votes Subsidy Cut For Farmers

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, July 11 (NYT). —The House, in a surprising setback to large farm interests, voted yesterday to impose a $20,000 ceiling on subsidy payments to any one farm for any one crop.

The ceiling, similar to one adopted last month by the Senate, was written into an omnibus bill extending the government's major farm programs for four years. Its adoption, by a vote of 246 to 163, reflected growing concern in Congress over large payments to big farm operations at a time of widespread consumer protests over rising food prices.

Several hours before the vote, congressmen were showered with leaflets dropped from the galleries by women protesting probable increases in milk prices.

As the House neared final action on the bill, six former members of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, four Democrats and two Republicans, issued a brief statement charging that the bill "would prevent the necessary increase in farm production and thus perpetuate inflationary pressures and the need for export controls."

They urged Congress "to insist on farm legislation that will provide needed output to satisfy rising domestic and export demands."

The move to impose a subsidy ceiling was led by two Republicans, Rep. Paul Findley of Illinois and Rep. Silvio O. Conte of Massachusetts. They had succeeded in writing a similar $20,000-per-farm ceiling into an agriculture appropriations bill just a few weeks ago.

At present, a farmer can receive up to $55,000 a year in payments for wheat, food grains or cotton, or a total of $165,000 if he grows all three crops.

The bill, as it came to the floor yesterday, reduced the per-crop subsidy to $37,500. This was further reduced to $30,000 per crop, or a possible $60,000 for farms growing all three crops, under an amendment sponsored by Rep. Bob Bergland, D., Minn.

Study Finds No Breach of Nixon Raid Pledge

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP). —A report prepared by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee says that the escalation of U.S. tactical bombing in Cambodia—which has since leveled off again—was planned and put into effect 5 to 10 days before the White House's June 29 pledge against further bombing escalation.

The report thus contradicts charges by some war critics that President Nixon "double-crossed" Congress by deliberately escalating the bombing immediately after the no-escalation pledge was given to Congress as part of a compromise ending all further bombing on Aug. 15.

The escalation of U.S. fighter-bomber sorties (but not B-52 raids) in Cambodia was announced by the Pentagon July 2—three days after the White House's no-escalation pledge.

Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn., the next day accused the President of a deliberate "double-cross of the Congress."

A number of other war critics reacted the same way privately, though they did not make statements, and the Foreign Relations Committee ordered a study of sortie rates to determine when the escalation began.

Low of 150 Sorties

The report, circulated to several committee members Monday, concludes that the fighter-bomber sortie rate, which had been running about 180 to 200 a day, tailed off to a low point of about 150 daily in the middle of June.

But then it began to mount again toward the end of the month. It reached a level of a bit over 200 toward the end of the last week of June and then jumped to its highest level—between 250 and 275—on June 30, the day after the no-escalation and Aug. 15 cutoff agreements were concluded between the White House and Congress. The next day, July 1, it dropped again to just over 300 and has remained at about that level the first week of this month, the report states.

According to one source, the report makes it clear that the plan to escalate—to take advantage of better weather and to counter Communist ground activity—was approved by field commanders on June 20. This was nine days before the no-escalation pledge was given and long before it was being discussed on Capitol Hill. The actual bombing step-up began on June 24.

The report gives no explanation of why the escalation did not stop immediately, as soon as the no-escalation agreement was reached June 29, but continued one more day. But it hints that the reason was poor coordination between Washington and commanders in the field in Indochina.

During Attack on Besieged Town

Cambodia Says Air Strikes Kill 200 Rebels

PHNOM PENH, July 11 (AP). —U.S. and Cambodian fighter-bombers killed about 200 insurgents in strikes supporting a besieged town, the Cambodian military command claimed today.

A spokesman said that immediately after yesterday's air strikes around the town of Kompong Kantuot defending troops who had been trapped in a school moved out, counted the enemy dead and collected 30 rifles.

The attacks were made by U.S. F-111s and F-4s from Thai bases and Cambodian prop-driven T-28s. The two air forces have been bombarding the area daily for a week since the insurgents isolated three government battalions outside Kompong Kantuot, nine miles southwest of Phnom Penh.

At nearby Kraing Svay village, government troops clashed with insurgents last night and the spokesman said seven insurgents and two government soldiers were killed.

The command also reported that 93 trucks and 28 trailers carrying rice and livestock arrived at Phnom Penh from northern Battambang Province last night. Insurgent control of the highway from Battambang was broken last week and this was the third large convoy to arrive over it.

The command said there were no attacks during the 180-mile journey.

On other fronts, a newsman toured Highway 3 and Route 38 south of Phnom Penh and reported heavy fighting on both roads. U.S. air strikes were carried out in support of government ground forces, he reported.

The newsman said insurgent forces attacked a government garrison nine miles southwest of Phnom Penh and about 800 yards west of Highway 3 and struck at an isolated paratrooper unit nearby.

Fighting at Takeo

The high command said there was a fresh outbreak of Communist-led activity farther south on Highway 2 around the encircled provincial capital of Takeo. The town, with a population of about 30,000, has been under heavy pressure for two months.

In South Vietnam, the government reported that fighting remained at a low level. But delayed reports said government troops suffered one of their heaviest losses since the January cease-fire during a battle Sunday 35 miles north of Saigon.

Military sources said Communist troops attacked a 400-man battalion just north of the big Lai Khe base on Highway 13. After the battle, 139 government troops were reported missing and 21 were wounded. Communist casualties were not reported.

The South Vietnamese command claimed that there were 58 Communist violations of the cease-fire during the 24 hours ending at dawn today. It said most were minor shelling attacks and infantry clashes.

Kennedy's Committee Hears Father of 2 Sterilized Girls

By Bill Kovach

WASHINGTON, July 11 (NYT). —Lonnie Relf, his face screwed up for a moment in concentration, fixed Sen. Edward M. Kennedy with a sad-eyed stare and said: "I didn't want it done and I'm still upset."

Mr. Relf, head of a family living on welfare, had just told the Massachusetts Democrat how the two youngest of his three daughters had been sterilized without knowing what had happened to them. The operations to surgically sterilize the girls, aged 12 and 14, were arranged by a federally funded clinic in Montgomery, Ala.

Those operations, performed on June 14, have touched off a controversy that has led to demands that federal money no longer be used for sterilization, and that threatens to undermine acceptance of family-planning programs.

Sen. Kennedy brought the Relf family, which has filed a $1-million-damage suit against the clinic and the federal government because of the operations, to his subcommittee yesterday to dramatize the need for legislation to control such activities.

The subcommittee will consider a bill to control medical experimentation, a bill that is opposed by the Nixon administration.

Often Sought Aid

Mr. Relf recited his story in the new Senate office building. Sporadically employed for many years, he has spent many hours in public buildings seeking public aid to hold his family together. The crowd and the television lights left him unaffected, for, as his attorney, Joseph J. Levine jr., said, "Like thousands of others on welfare, he has spent his life under a microscope."

With his wife at his side, nodding agreement from time to time, Mr. Relf told how a worker for the Montgomery Family Planning Clinic took his girls to the hospital for what they were told would be "shots." Only the next day did he learn that his daughters had been rendered sterile.

"And what was your reaction?" Sen. Kennedy asked.

"It just got all over me," Mr. Relf said.

"It made you angry?"

"Yeah. I didn't want it done and I'm still upset," he said, adding that the family had no intention of returning to the clinic.

"There was no informed consent," Sen. Kennedy noted later. "This is simply not justified.

"A country that has a biomedical research program second to none must also have, and will have, if this subcommittee has anything to do about it, a system for the protection of human subjects of research second to none."

Question of Consent

The clinic insists that the operation was performed after it had been explained to the mother, an illiterate, and she placed her "X" on a consent form for each of the girls. The question of informed consent is a central question in the lawsuit now pending in the matter.

Dr. Henry E. Simmons, deputy assistant secretary for health and scientific affairs for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, told of the administration's opposition to the bill being considered by Sen. Kennedy. It would not, he said, have prevented what happened to the Relf girls.

Instead of legislation, Dr. Simmons said, the administration proposed a set of rules designed by and enforced by the department. He pointed out that Caspar W. Weinberger, secretary of the department, had halted the use of federal funds for sterilization until guidelines could be developed and that those guidelines had been promised by July 19.

The administration consistently has opposed efforts by Congress to draft laws putting more controls on medical practices. It offers, as an alternative, rules that would use—not override—individual state laws, and be administered by professional panels.

EEC Commission Would Embargo Exports of Grain

BRUSSELS, July 11 (AP). —The Common Market Executive Commission announced today that it is asking authority to ban exports of grain.

At the same time, it discouraged exports of powered milk by dropping the subsidy of 14 cents a pound it has been paying on shipments out of the nine EEC countries. Subsidies on grain exports were dropped a month ago.

World prices for most farm products have long been much lower than prices guaranteed by the Common Market countries to their own producers. When surpluses have been produced, the Common Market paid subsidies so that the products could be unloaded on world markets.

Yesterday, commission officials said they were asking member governments for more than $1 billion in additional funds to support prices this year.

U.S. Agrees to Visa For N. Korean at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 11 (NYT).—Secretary General Kurt Waldheim reported yesterday that the United States had informed him that it was prepared to grant a visa to a representative of the North Korean government.

North Korea recently was granted observer status by the United Nations, but Mr. Waldheim said that so far no one had been designated to the post.

Scheel Makes Surprise Trip To Washington to See Nixon

BONN, July 11 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Walter Scheel flew unexpectedly to the United States today for a meeting with President Nixon at the American's request.

The Foreign Ministry announced Mr. Scheel's flight only after his plane had left here.

A spokesman said Mr. Scheel flew first to Norway, for a conference with vacationing Chancellor Willy Brandt, then on to Washington.

President Nixon got in touch with Chancellor Brandt several days ago to suggest the meeting, the spokesman said.

Arms and Security

Mr. Nixon indicated that he wanted to discuss arms control and European security after his talks with Leonid I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist party, the spokesman added.

For that reason, Mr. Scheel was accompanied to Washington by Helmut Roth, his expert on disarmament and arms control, and Guido Brunner, head of his policy planning staff.

Mr. Scheel will confer tomorrow with President Nixon, Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Henry A. Kissinger, the President's adviser on national security. He will return to Bonn Friday.

Truce Mission Again Suspends Saigon Meeting

SAIGON, July 11 (Reuters).—The International Commission of Control and Supervision today suspended a meeting of chief delegates for the second time this week because two Canadian officials were still missing in Viet Cong-controlled territory.

The request for suspension was made by the Canadian chief delegate, Michel Gauvin, who said Canada would continue to demand the interruption of all other ICCS business until the two men, Capt. Ian Patten and Capt. Fletcher Thomson, were returned safely.

Meanwhile, Gen. Frederick Weyand, commander of the U.S. Army in the Pacific, today conferred with South Vietnamese leaders on the military situation before preparing his departure for Cambodia.

An American Embassy spokesman said the general spent an hour with President Nguyen Van Thieu at the end of a day of consultations with other government ministers and top military officials.

Saigon, Viet Cong Confer in Paris

PARIS, July 11 (AP). — Representatives of the Saigon government and the Viet Cong met for 90 minutes today to seek a political solution for South Vietnam but broke up without any progress.

In the 16th session, a Saigon spokesman suggested that the two parties discuss "essential points." One of these, he said, is the presence of North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam.

A Provisional Revolutionary Government representative declared that Saigon was "trying to evade the important and urgent questions" and called for the liberation of political prisoners held by the Saigon regime. Another meeting will be held next Wednesday.

Woman Bar Manager Mixes It Up With N.Y. Mugger, Sits on Laurels

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP).—A frustrated mugger spent last night in jail with a sore jaw after he made the error of tangling with Beatrice McCormack, a Manhattan bar manager and a former steel cutter and dock worker from Wales.

She decked the mugger, Martin Ortiz, 22, with two swift punches when he slugged a woman she was with after a purse-snatching attempt on Broadway. Mrs. McCormack sat on him until police arrived.

The police came too late to capture a second hoodlum, who offered help as Mrs. McCormack subdued the attacker, then snatched her purse containing personal papers and $80 in bar receipts.

"I figured it was better to have one in hand than to go chasing after the other," said Mrs. McCormack, 35, who is 5-foot-8 and 150 pounds.

Enraged at being subdued by a woman his size, police said that Mr. Ortiz plucked out his glass eye and hurled it at officers as he was led into the station house. He was charged with assault, harassment and attempted grand larceny.

Mrs. McCormack said she suffered "a little bruise and a headache" during the fracas and her companion, Darby Kelly, 40, received "a fat lip."

Indonesian Flash Flood

JAKARTA, Indonesia, July 11 (Reuters).—At least 30 persons died in flash floods which swept away 300 homes and damaged irrigation networks and rice crops in southern Sulawesi, formerly known as the Celebes, Antara news agency reported today.

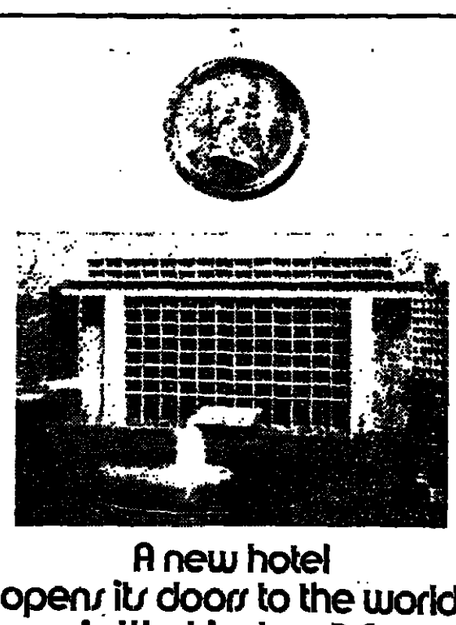
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Thursday, July 12, 1973

Free Communication and Détente

The debate over whether to continue in a new and public form Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, the formerly CIA-run stations broadcasting to East Europe and the Soviet Union, crystallizes a basic issue of "détente." Does that goal require the United States to alter old practices simply because the Soviet Union objects to them, or does "détente" permit or require the United States to take certain steps which it may consider right and essential, even though Moscow objects? The RFE-RL question is made all the sharper by the fact that people who agree on the general desirability of improving East-West relations are on different sides of it. Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., for instance, has long regarded the stations as "irritants" and "relics of the cold war." But in hearings on a bill to put RFE and RL on a new independent footing, the stations have been supported by the likes of elder statesman Averell Harriman, writer David Halberstam, and Milton Eisenhower, who led a presidential commission set up to study the stations' usefulness in these times of Soviet-American change.

* * *

We are persuaded that the stations are now, in a sense, more important than ever. They operate essentially as "home services," providing news and comment that Soviet-bloc governments withhold from their own people. In so doing, RFE and RL express the fundamental Western values of free and open communication—values which it would be a travesty to deny in the name of improving relations with a totalitarian society. It is not, after all, as though anyone in Russia or East Europe is forced to listen to RFE or RL broadcasts. For the United States to join the governments of those countries in censoring the material available to their citizens should be regarded as unthinkable.

Moreover, to the extent that the growth and expression of public opinion are possible in the Soviet bloc, RFE and RL play an undeniable if hard-to-measure role. The guiding assumption is that public opinion in those countries will almost always be a liberalizing and moderating force on their regimes, strengthening the hands of those in the leadership who wish to pursue humane domestic goals. Of course, the broadcasts amount to interference in the domestic affairs of the countries receiving the broadcasts but, we would argue, it is interference of a perfectly legitimate sort—not less legitimate than, say, Leonid I. Brezhnev's meeting with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The potential political "cost-benefit ratio" of radio broadcasts as against defense expenditures surely makes the radios an excellent speculative investment.

* * *

A purposeful effort has been carried forward in recent years to purge RFE and RL of the more violent exile elements responsible for incitement to revolt and other excesses for which the broadcasts were formerly all too well known. That these stations now operate in public view, not under CIA cover, makes the necessary task of current surveillance all the easier. In the Congress, the House has authorized $45 million of a requested $50 million in the Foreign Relations Committee; opponents of the stations, while they may lack the votes to kill them altogether, may be able to enforce a severe budget cut. We trust that floor majorities in both houses will have enough understanding of the value and utility of free communication to fund RFE and RL at an effective level.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'A Problem of Khmers'

In seeking a cease-fire in Cambodia, the administration appears to be operating on the same faulty premise that has frustrated U.S. military efforts throughout Indochina for nearly two decades: the assumption that contending forces in the Indochina states are dominated and controlled by foreign influences and have relatively insignificant indigenous motivation or strength.

Thus, the "delicate negotiations" which administration officials cited in their futile efforts to forestall the congressional Aug. 15 cutoff of funds for the Cambodian bombing apparently have been conducted over the heads of the two principal adversaries in the Cambodian fighting. Both the premier of the American-backed regime in Phnom Penh and Prince Sihanouk, the avowed leader of the insurgents, claim that they have not been consulted.

Washington's new peace effort evidently is directed primarily at Peking where it is hoped that President Nixon's new friends can be induced to persuade the prince and his Communist allies to accept a settlement satisfactory to the United States.

That is probably a vain hope. Even if Peking wanted to oblige, it is doubtful whether the Chinese have sufficient influence over Sihanouk and the Cambodian Communists to compel them to abandon the victory that now appears within their grasp. However erratic his vacillations between East and West may appear, the prince has always been a stubbornly consistent nationalist. Having expanded their numbers from 3,000 to an estimated 50,000 in the past three years and battled their way to the outskirts of Phnom Penh in the face of heavy American bombing, it is not likely that the indigenous Khmer Rouge (Communist) forces will step back at Peking's bidding.

It seems equally futile to hope, as Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger suggested last week, that five more weeks of American bombing—or even five more years, if Congress would permit it—would allow time for "a sufficient improvement" in the corrupt and ineffective government in Phnom Penh "so that conditions can be stabilized."

The inescapable fact is that the future of Cambodia is being decided in Cambodia predominantly by Cambodians. The outcome is not likely to be pleasing to the administration or, indeed, to most Americans. But that is not a matter of vital U.S. interest, justifying continuing intervention. "This is a problem," as Premier In Tam noted the other day in Phnom Penh, "for Khmers to discuss with Khmers."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Meanwhile, at the Berlin Wall

Machine-gunning of fugitives by East German guards at the Berlin Wall gave a disturbing echo to the applause at Helsinki, where foreign ministers of 35 countries ended the first stage of the European Security Conference. Why were some hundreds of West Berliners, so inured to the familiar grim sights and sounds at the abominated wall, suddenly moved to try to take it down with their bare hands? One can only imagine that the contrast between the phrases at Helsinki and the realities along the Iron Curtain was just too much to take lying down.

Perhaps, too, there was an urge to demonstrate disgust that this kind of thing could still go on after two years of supposedly fraternal Ostpolitik; to warn the peacemakers leaving Helsinki to move on from empty words about freedom to the real opening of doors in both directions. The prospects are not bright...

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Peace With Honor in Cambodia

The U.S. problem in Cambodia is now a cliché—how to conjure up peace with honor. There was an appearance of it having been achieved in Vietnam. But Cambodia is a tougher prospect. In addition, how the United States handles Lon Nol will have a bearing on South Vietnam's confidence. Sihanouk and Chou En-lai have expressed apprehension that America might introduce Thai and South Vietnamese troops to take over after August 15. Such a move would have the effect only of aggravating tensions when the object must be now of reducing them.

—From the Guardian (London).

U.S. Forces in Europe

The House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee has begun hearings on congressional demands for a partial withdrawal of U.S. forces from Europe. They take place against a background of repeated and recent Nixon-Kissinger promises to NATO that they will contemplate no such thing, and to the accompaniment of persuasive arguments by leading administration officials to reinforce the Nixon-Kissinger stand. This sounds like the classic case of the irresistible force meeting the immovable object. However, since Sen. Mansfield first elevated these demands to the status of a major congressional issue two years ago, new factors (Watergate and the behavior of the dollar) have emerged to make the force seem more resistible and the object more susceptible to pressure...

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 12, 1898

PARIS—There can no longer be any doubt that peace is in the air. Whether negotiations have actually begun it is impossible to say in the face of the conflicting statements which are daily received. But there are enough signs to clearly indicate that the Spanish people have had enough of this bitter and uneven struggle and that the government is aware of this fact and must act accordingly.

Fifty Years Ago

July 12, 1923

NEW YORK—Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced the inauguration of a campaign of the federation to unionize the steel industry and enforce the eight-hour day. This decision was taken after a conference of labor leaders to decide what should be done with money left over from an earlier unsuccessful drive. It was decided to finance an even bigger campaign.



A View of Watergate: 'Scruple and Stupidity'

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—This is a tale of two Englishmen and their reactions to Watergate.

They are Establishment figures in the good sense: well-educated, sensitive to history, exercising influence with a strong sense of responsibility. Family and professional connections both have given them wide acquaintance on the Continent and in the United States. In the past both thought well of President Nixon.

One is a government official, the other a banker. Each is regarded in his field as one of the outstanding men of the generation just reaching power. Their professions are hardly given to overstatement, but they did not try to conceal the strength of their feelings when asked about Watergate. The official first.

"What we know this administration did," the official said, "showed an extraordinary combination of insensitivity, lack of moral scruple and stupidity. What is one to make of a government like that?

"The contempt it has shown for its own society inevitably raises questions about its attitude in foreign relations. Of course in foreign affairs one is governed by self-interest. But what is so disturbing is the total failure of these people to understand their self-interest."

More Personally

He paused and then spoke more personally.

"There are many of us," he said, "especially here in Britain, who were brought up to respect the United States—to love it, really—as the leader of the free world. You even led us Europeans to do things we ought to have done on our own. You claimed leadership not just because of your power but because you were a moral nation. And however much some people scoffed, that claim to moral rectitude was accepted.

"For years now, since Gen. De Gaulle started it, there has been a new skepticism about American motives and the American government's will or ability to fulfill its promises. My colleagues and I have been holding out against that view, successfully until now. I doubt that we can any more."

Like most of his British colleagues, the official has broadly admired the Nixon foreign policy. But now he thinks it will meet deep skepticism. If there is a new agreement with the Soviet Union, he said, people will look at the President's political motives. If he restates the U.S. defense commitment to Western Europe, they will wonder about his ability to maintain that line in Congress.

'A Secret Deal'

When the United States cut off soybean exports, he said, a French official said in dead earnest that there was a secret deal to send the bean crop to Russia. The Briton said he no longer felt able to scoff at such conspiratorial talk. At the least he wondered about the disregard for international needs and expectations shown in that sudden embargo.

And even apart from skeptical feelings, the official asked, how can one do serious business with a White House preoccupied by Watergate? Suppose President Nixon makes his planned trip to Europe later this year: It will be regarded by most of the host governments as an unavoidable duty, not a hopeful opportunity to remold Atlantic relationships.

What then can change the situation? the official was asked. He shook his head and said he saw nothing really, short of the President's resignation from office. Otherwise the next three years were going to be very hard in the West: "It is a matter of confidence."

Not Solitary View

The banker used that same word, confidence, and came to the same conclusion. He spoke more abruptly. His message was simply that he did not believe the dollar could really be stabilized, and with it the whole monetary system, so long as Nixon remained President.

Striking as that view may seem in a British banker, it is not a solitary one here. The monetary commentator of the Financial Times, C. Gordon Tether, wrote the other day:

"The light thrown on the administration's way of life by the undisputed parts of the testimony given to the Senate inquiry is persuading more and more observers that... only clear proof that something akin to a spiritual rebirth is taking place in the presidential office will now suffice to halt the catastrophic decline of the confidence in the dollar before it brings the rest of the international monetary house down."

It may seem odd when officials and financial men on this side of the Atlantic talk about lack of moral scruple in the White House, or the need for a "spiritual rebirth" there. But the hard-headed men who say those things know that they and their country have a stake in the reputation of the American government. And they understand what is involved in restoring confidence.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Helsinki Parley

Regarding a Modern-Day Congress of Vienna (IHT, July 2) may I take the liberty to draw writer James Goldsborough's attention to the following:

It was correct to look at the present Helsinki conference that talks from a historical perspective. However, it seems to me that you went too deep into history and in a wrong way, at that.

First, of all, to describe Czar Alexander as a traditional Russian villain means to forget the fact of the Russian role in the liberation of Europe from the Napoleonic domination and of the prompt withdrawal of the Russian troops from all conquered territories (save Poland). Secondly, the idea of a Holy Alliance of the European monarchies against the revolutionary spirit raised by the American and French Revolutions, consisted in bringing into the affairs of any nation the noses of the Austrian and Prussian troops.

It is not at the Congress of Vienna that one should look for historical parallels but at the conferences of Genoa and The Hague of 1922-23, a peaceful accommodation with Russia. I recommend that you refresh the memory of your readers with the facts pertaining to those conferences, namely: then, too, the Soviet side was trying to secure for itself some relaxation of tensions with the aim of the reconstruction of the Russian economy, i.e. raising the standard of living and the war potential with the help from Western capital. Equally parallel to the present time were the Western aims: to "civilize the cannibals" with the trade, i.e. penetration of Western capital and ideas across the first Iron Curtain (built, by the way, by the West).

As you know, nothing came out of those first Western plans of transformation of the base for the world revolution into a kind of marketplace for Western capital and ideas. The peaceful coexistence (the slogan was coined by Lenin) led to the transformation of the backward country into a mighty industrial-military complex and—with an assist from Hitler's follies—to the communizing of Central and Eastern Europe, and growth of the Communist party inside the NATO fortress.

If the Soviet rulers were able to achieve all this from the position of weakness, what shall we expect now when they might deal from the position of strength?

Don't you think that the West now faces an international Watergate affair?

From Mr. Goldsborough's article it became quite clear that the Western side will try to make a deal of exchange of the capital goods against political undermining of the Soviet power inside Russia. It seems also clear that more reasonable and realistically minded Western politicians do not expect the Soviets to make such a deal.

Lenin wanted to get Western credits by his temporary concessions inside Russia. Brezhnev wants to get Western credits by a kind of relaxation in the sphere of international relations, and his bid for time is much more intelligent, indeed. The West slowly but surely goes down the way of an inflationary crisis, and toward a political crisis which will break out as soon as Franco and Tito disappear as the last vestiges of the postwar stability, with Italy following into the political turmoil.

It means that we have to look not only into the historical past but also into the historical future. By insisting on putting all eggs into the basket of "interpenetration" of men and ideas, Western diplomacy might succeed in reaching a platform; it cannot however secure a secure future. After having lost the cold war, the West seems to have lost the cold peace, too.

J. S.

Vaulruz, Switzerland.

French A-Tests

Besides a general evaluation of the role of the World Court, which it is not up to me to judge, the editorial published on June 27 by The New York Times entitled "France Defies the Court" contains assertions which I do not feel correspond to the de jure and de facto situation resulting from the recent rulings of the International Court of Justice.

I find the statement "France defies the court" somewhat inaccurate, when the court has not yet recognized its own competence and when the interim measures of protection that it has indicated are not binding in nature.

The interim measures of protection taken by the World Court do not mean in any way that it recognized its own competence, nor a fortiori that it considers our tests contrary to international law. As The Times knows, the court has set the end of December, 1973, as the deadline for the written proceedings on the questions of competence and admissibility.

I would like to recall in this regard that the French position consists in reaffirming that, in conformity with the World Court's statute, the competence of the court is based on the consent of states to submit to its jurisdiction. France ranks with those countries that have accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the court with one single reservation—that of questions involving national defense. The Times is not unaware, even though it views this practice as regrettable, that most states accompanied their acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the court with a reservation, either general (The Times cites in this regard the example of a country other than France), or limited, as in the case of France and Australia.

Observing that no one denies that the French nuclear tests are connected with its defense program, France pointed out in a letter addressed to the court on May 16, that the reserve clause invoked by France in 1966 regarding its consent to the compulsory jurisdiction of the World Court prevents the court, in accordance with its statute, from exercising its competence in such matters. The court has not yet taken a position on this point, which is a fundamental one, as none will dispute.

The interim measures of protection indicated by the court are not binding. In taking such measures, the court has in effect referred to Article 41 of its statute whereby it is entitled to take measures that jurists agree are non-binding.

I would also recall, in reference to this, that these interim measures of protection include a request addressed to France, Australia and New Zealand to refrain from any act which might aggravate or broaden the dispute.

Measures such as the boycott of French products and French transportation, the breaking off of telephone and mail communications with France or any other violations of diplomatic and international conventions certainly belong in the category of acts which can only aggravate or broaden the dispute. I have no doubt that The Times, which is well known for its objectivity, will not fail to perceive which of the parties to the dispute were the first to set themselves in contradiction with the court's request.

I do not, of course, believe it necessary, in this letter, to comment upon the fact that the two countries which decided to bring the matter of French nuclear testings before the International Court of Justice refrained from doing so in the case of tests conducted by the four other nuclear powers.

J KOSCIUSKO-MORIZET,
French Ambassador to the United States
Washington.

(Ed. Note: This letter was published in The New York Times in response to an editorial which also appeared in the International Herald Tribune.)

Enemies List

The comparison made by Russell Baker (IHT, July 2) between Mr. Nixon's list and enemy lists of Rome's Second Triumvirate reminds one of the tired joke on aesthetic relativism: Q.—How's your wife? A.—Compared to what?

Mr. Baker has made his point; but is it not just a bit cruel to match it against the Nixon administration? A comparison between Nixon and Nicholas II is fairer to both parties concerned.

STEPHEN YAGMAN.

Cagolin, France.

Old Hickory

Attention spokesmen for houses in Washington, D.C., Camp David, San Clemente and Biscayne Bay:

"As long as our government is administered for the good of the people, and is regulated by their will; as long as it secures to us the rights of persons and of property, liberty of conscience and of the press, it will be worth defending." — Andrew Jackson (1767-1845).

MARCIA HALE.

Kusnacht, Switzerland.

Watch Out: U.S. Reforms In Elections

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON. — The only thing more dangerous to democracy than corrupt politicians may be politicians hell-bent on reform. We have had a large dose of corruption in Watergate and now, by God, they mean to make us take our medicine.

Waving the banner of reform, they have already pushed through the Senate, with a minimum of debate or public attention, a bill that would basically alter the American political calendar. A companion measure, with similarly sweeping changes in the financing of federal campaigns, is scheduled for Senate action before the end of the month and—barring public protest—will also probably gain easy passage.

Both of them are described in the noblest, most altruistic rhetoric as measures to purify politics. Both have some provisions that may be very desirable. But make both bills law and it becomes virtually impossible ever again to defeat an incumbent for federal office. If that is not the intention of the sponsors, it is the kind of coincidence that makes one suspicious.

Short Campaigns

The first bill, already passed by the Senate at the urging of its powerful Democratic whip, Sen. Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, has as its ostensible purpose the shortening of election campaigns.

It prevents any congressional or senatorial primary being held before the first Tuesday in August and says that no presidential nominating convention may begin before the third Monday of that month.

Byrd says that by shortening the general election campaign period to about two months, his bill would "reduce campaign expenditures and renew the waning interest of citizens in the electoral process."

Noble and desirable, right? The only problem is that there is precious little reason to think that any challenger, limited to an eight-week campaign, would stand a snowball's chance in hell of defeating an incumbent representative, President or senator who has had two years, four years or six years to gain name recognition and familiarity, to propagandize his constituents at public expense and to organize his re-election campaign.

Hubert Humphrey knows from bitter personal experience in 1968 what it is like to try to heal intra-party wounds and organize a general election campaign after a nominating convention as late as that required by this bill. But Humphrey, the incumbent senator of 1973, did not raise the objections once loudly voiced by Humphrey the frustrated presidential contender.

Conceivably, an occasional challenger could overcome the disadvantages of the short campaign period by mounting a real blitz in those few weeks. But the companion measure, now awaiting Senate action, is carefully contrived to eliminate even the slight danger to incumbents.

Along with some quite desirable changes in other aspects of election law, it includes an overall spending limit of 20 cents a head for each eligible voter for the general election. For House races, where that limit would be most restrictive, a minimum of $90,000 a district is specified.

That, too, sounds just dandy. But what is the effect of limiting a challenger to $90,000 and a short campaign when his incumbent opponent has had two years or more of federally-financed newsletters, television reports, trips home, and district office staff members to propagandize his constituents? The effect is to re-elect incumbents.

A Solution

If the "reformers" in Congress wanted to address themselves to that real problem, they could easily do so. They could vote government-subsidized mailings for all federal candidates or provide public financing, equally, for the campaigns of incumbents and challengers alike.

But, for some strange reason they are not doing that. Instead the Senate bill awaiting action moves in the opposite direction by weakening the existing statutory ban on contributions from people in companies and unions engaged in government contract work—contributions which, inevitably, would increase the incumbents' already intimidating campaign treasuries.

What these two bills amount to is the incumbents' guaranteed re-election act of 1973. Since it is in the incumbent senators' and representatives' power to vote themselves this boon, there is little reason to doubt they will do so.

Lord save us from such reformers.

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POW Issue Crucial

Indian and Pakistani Leaders To Meet Again on Disputes

By Bernard Weinraub

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, July 11 (NYT).—Pakistan and India, deadlocked since the renewal of peace efforts two months ago, are set to begin a crucial effort to resolve the tangled issues that divide the subcontinent.

In the last week, both nations have exchanged letters and firmly agreed to meet, probably later in the month, to work out the problems left unsettled since the war in the former eastern wing of Pakistan, now Bangladesh, in December, 1971.

At the same time, President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan has made it clear that he is pressing ahead with plans to recognize Bangladesh. Such a move is resented by powerful elements in this country: the military, students and right-wing Moslem leaders.

The heart of the conflict on the subcontinent remains the 93,000 Pakistani prisoners of war in 50 Indian camps. Pakistan demands the release of all the prisoners, who include 15,000 civilians. Bangladesh, with India's acquiescence, has indicated that 195 Pakistanis should be retained for war crimes trials in Dacca.

India Returns 438 POWs

[India today repatriated 438 Pakistani prisoners of war on medical grounds, AP reported. As a band played on the Pakistani side, the 368 military and 70 civilian prisoners filed across the border at Wagah checkpoint, 255 miles northwest of New Delhi. India now has repatriated 2,264 of the prisoners it took during the war, including all the soldiers captured on the western front. They were sent home last December, when Pakistan shut its POW camps and repatriated about 600 Indians.]

Pakistani officials insist that the unconditional return of all the prisoners is the central and most emotional bar to calm relations on the subcontinent.

"The POWs are the prime issue," Mr. Bhutto said last week. "If trials are held it will greatly complicate the issue of recognition. It would be counterproductive and not conducive to peace on the subcontinent."

Bangladesh insists that "justice" must be meted out to Pakistani soldiers guilty of rape and murders of civilians during the Bengali struggle for independence. The wanton violence of the Pakistani troops remains a raw and powerful issue in Bangladesh.

A combination of elements led to the sudden renewal of peace efforts about two months ago, after months of stalemate. One factor is the increasing Indian impatience, especially over the POW issue that has proved to be an international embarrassment to the New Delhi government. The prisoners have been held for 18 months in camps that have been off limits to most outsiders.

Bhutto to Visit U.S.

Another element is Mr. Bhutto's six-day visit to the United States, starting next Monday. The shrewd, articulate Pakistani president clearly intends to present a stance of moderation and compromise in his efforts to resolve the postwar problems.

A third and more muted factor is the yearning in Bangladesh to settle relations with Pakistan in order to ease the way for Dacca's membership in the United Nations and, perhaps more importantly, to strengthen its links to China, a nation that Bangladesh actively seeks out.

Because China and Pakistan maintain close ties, the failure of Mr. Bhutto to recognize Bangladesh effectively thwarts, at least for the present, close links to Dacca.

Although the prisoner issue is the crucial one, two other elements are intertwined. These involve the other "hostages" in the aftermath of the Bangladesh war —the 150,000 to 175,000 Bengalis stranded in Pakistan and seeking to go to Bangladesh, as well as the 600,000 to 900,000 Biharis, or non-Bengali moslem minority, in Bangladesh.

Most of the Biharis are seeking to go to Pakistan, but the government is reluctant to accept a sizable number since it could lead to political as well as economic disruption.

Bangladesh Asks Russia For U.S. Grain

By Ronald Koven

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP).—Bangladesh has appealed to the Soviet Union to divert some of the wheat it is buying from the United States to help avert a severe Bengali food shortage.

According to Bangladesh sources in Washington, the Bengalis have pledged that they would reimburse the Russians next year with surplus wheat they expect to get from the United States.

When Soviet Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev was in Washington three weeks ago, a bipartisan group of 39 senators sent a letter to President Nixon asking him to request the Soviet leader to divert 500,000 tons of the American wheat to Bangladesh.

Bangladesh has since made its own direct appeal to the Kremlin for 200,000 tons to be delivered in the critical period before the start of the Bengali harvests in late November, Bangladesh diplomats here said. The initial Soviet reaction was not unfavorable, according to a report from the Bangladesh ambassador in Moscow.

The Soviet Union contracted last year for 11 million tons of U.S. wheat and more than 6 million tons of feed grains. Much of these foodstuffs are still to be shipped. Transfer of the Soviet-owned wheat to Bangladesh would simply involve changing the destination of grain ships now loading in Texas ports.

Bangladesh diplomats said they had consulted with the U.S. government about the appeal to Moscow. The Americans said they would be willing to consider the idea if the Russians go along.

The appeal to Moscow was made necessary by the shortage of American grain supplies after the $1 billion U.S. sale to the Soviet Union.

Ships Being Loaded

Yesterday, Bangladesh bought, with a U.S. aid grant, 100,000 tons of American wheat at the open market price of about $145 a ton delivered in Bangladesh. It is part of a total of 280,000 tons that Washington agreed on Friday to provide for delivery during July, August and September —200,000 in direct grants and 80,000 under the Food for Peace program.

The Bengalis say they are very pleased with Friday's U.S. commitment, which almost meets their request of 300,000 tons for the current quarter. But the Americans have been noncommittal about the total Bangladesh request of 1.05 million tons for all of fiscal 1974.

Officials at the Food for Peace program say they are only making commitments on a quarter-by-quarter and even a month-by-month basis until the size of the American fall and spring harvests is known.

The United States has given Bangladesh a total of 1.05 million tons of wheat and rice in the 18 months since it achieved independence—an amount equal to what the Bengalis are asking for in the current fiscal year. But under U.S. law, any further Food for Peace shipments to Bangladesh will have to be paid for in the Bangladesh currency.

Beirut Paper Reports Iraqi Aide Defected

BEIRUT, July 11 (UPI).—Capt. Mohammed Kazem Musawy, assistant military attaché at the Iraqi Embassy here, has defected to an unidentified Arab country and asked for political asylum, the Beirut newspaper Al Hayat said today.

The rightist newspaper said that the defection came after the June 30 attempt in Iraq to topple the regime of President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr.

Al Hayat quoted Capt. Musawy as saying before applying for political asylum that the "June 30 revolt was a powerful expression of the Iraqi people's will to crush the dictatorship and to achieve unity."



Associated Press.

WEIGHING IN—Preston Shoup, in Key West, Fla., with a silver bar that was found off the coast nearby.

Divers Seek Galleon's Cargo, Worth Millions, Off Florida

From Wire Dispatches

KEY WEST, Fla., July 11.—Divers, encouraged by a lucky find Monday, are probing the ocean bottom near here for the wreckage of a 17th-century Spanish galleon with a cargo believed to be worth $400 million.

The shifting sands of the shallow ocean bottom 40 miles southwest of Key West yielded three sizable silver bars and a load of coins Monday, worth about $750,000, convincing the hunters they had found their quarry.

One blackened silver bar two feet long bore markings indicating that it matched one listed in the cargo manifest of Nuestra Senora de Atocha, a ship lost in a hurricane in 1622 with more than 47 tons of silver and 27 tons of gold aboard.

Beth McHalley, public relations director for Treasure Salvors, said that the value of the gold and silver bullion, plus the value of rare coins, made the ship's cargo worth $400 million.

Robert Williams, director of the Florida Archives, said today that the state had taken custody of the treasure to make sure that Florida gets its 25 percent share of the find, as legally required.

In turn, Mr. Williams said, the state will help protect the discovery made by Treasure Salvors.

The company's divers are probing an area of the Marquesas Keys known as the quicksands. Deep pockets of water on either side of the shallows constantly shift the sands with the tides' movements.

"The Atocha is probably the biggest find in Florida history," Preston Shoup of Treasure Salvors said.

The Spanish archives record that the Atocha left Havana Sept. 5, 1622, as part of a fleet of 27 ships bound for Spain. Less than 24 hours out of port, the fleet was struck by a hurricane in the Florida straits. The Atocha sank, along with its sister ship, La Margarita, and six other vessels.

West Berliners Petition East Over Shootings

BERLIN, July 11 (UPI).—West Berliners signed petitions today protesting shootings at the Wall for presentation to the East German government.

The West Berlin branch of Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party said it would propose handing the petitions over at the next meeting of East and West German officials negotiating agreement to lessen tension.

Each side accused the other of provocations at the Wall. East Germany, in a formal protest, charged that West Berlin police stood by while "irresponsible elements" attempted to destroy border installations and threatened Eastern border guards. West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schuetz rejected the protest and said it was the border guards who were causing provocations by shooting at refugees.

Following a shooting incident Sunday, a group of West Berliners tore a hole in the Wall.

Bhutto Party Controls New Pakistan Senate

RAWALPINDI, July 11 (Reuters).—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's People's party has won control of 33 of the 45 seats in Pakistan's new Senate, which meets for the first time next month.

This became clear yesterday when the party won six of the 10 seats from the Northwest Frontier, the last of Pakistan's four provinces to hold Senate elections.

Sadat Aide Arrives in Moscow To Review Soviet Relations

MOSCOW, July 11 (UPI).—Hafez Ismail, national security adviser to President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, arrived here today for what he said was a review of Soviet-Egyptian relations and to get a briefing on the Soviet-American summit meeting.

Mr. Ismail's arrival coincided with a Soviet press attempt to reassure the Arabs that no deals were made at their expense in the Washington talks between President Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Making his second visit here in five months, Mr. Ismail was met at the airport by Vasily Kuznetsov, first deputy foreign minister; Yuri Chernyakov, general secretary of the Foreign Ministry, and Egyptian Ambassador Yahya Abdel Kader.

Before leaving Cairo, Mr. Ismail said that he was carrying a message from Mr. Sadat to Soviet leaders.

"Bilateral relations will be the subject of discussions and consultations," he said. The Russians had invited him to advise Egypt of the outcome of the Soviet-American summit and to coordinate their policy in the coming months, he said.

Several Egyptian newspapers have expressed disappointment with the scant mention of the Middle East crisis in the Soviet-American communiqué. Some non-Egyptian Arab commentators have even speculated that Mr. Sadat may abrogate the 15-year treaty of friendship and cooperation signed with the Soviet Union in May, 1971.

Political sources in Cairo denied that the government was thinking of abrogating the treaty. The newspaper Al Ahram said in an editorial today that Mr. Ismail's visit indicated Egypt's determination not to tamper with friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

Tass Sees No Fear

Tass, the official Soviet press agency, said in a commentary today that Third World countries do not have reason to fear growing détente between Moscow and Washington.

"The peaceful coexistence policy underlying the improvement of mutual relations between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. does not mean at all an end to anti-imperialist struggle," Tass said.

"The struggle waged by Arab peoples against imperialism and Zionism" is not ruled out, it added. "The aim of this policy is to avoid an international cataclysm."

Literaturnaya Gazeta, the weekly of the Soviet Writers Union, described as vicious and provocative the reports in Egyptian and Libyan newspapers of some sort of Soviet-American collusion on the Middle East. It said the Libyan reports were inspired by China.

Political Talks In Ulster Held By Whitelaw

BELFAST, July 11 (UPI).—The talks on Northern Ireland's political future continued today. Meanwhile, the province was relatively quiet after two days of major violence.

Northern Ireland Secretary William Whitelaw met three more political leaders to work out power-sharing arrangements for the newly elected local Assembly.

But militant Ulster loyalist leader, William Craig, said after his 45-minute meeting with Mr. Whitelaw that he told the minister the Ulster Loyalists are planning legal moves to unseat 31 members of the 78-member Assembly.

In addition to Mr. Craig, Mr. Whitelaw met Labor party leader David Bleakley and Alliance leader Oliver Napier.

Political Ads Cited

Mr. Craig said the Loyalists are basing their case against the 31 members on prepoll newspaper advertisements by Mr. Whitelaw's Northern Ireland office. He said the ads backed candidates in favor of British proposals for Northern Ireland's political future.

Mr. Craig repeated his party's opposition to the Assembly. In this he was echoing the Rev. Ian Paisley, leader of the right-wing Protestant Democratic Unionist party who again stated his opposition to the Assembly.

Mr. Paisley, Unionist (Protestant) leader Brian Faulkner and Social Democratic and Labor (Catholic) party leader Gerry Fitt said they would hold further talks with Mr. Whitelaw.

In the Assembly elections late last month, the seats went this way: 22 to the official Unionists; 11 to the dissident Unionists, 17 to the Loyalist coalition, 19 to the Social Democratic and Labor party, 8 to the Alliance and 1 to Labor.

British soldiers narrowly escaped injury during the night when a 150-pound land mine exploded 20 yards in front of a patrol near the border with the Irish Republic.

North Yemen Reports New Clash on Border

BEIRUT, July 11 (UPI).—North Yemeni troops killed seven "saboteurs" in a clash near the border with Southern Yemen yesterday, a broadcast from the North Yemen capital of San'a said today.

The clash was the second reported by San'a radio this week. Today's broadcast did not say whether there had been any government casualties.

The clashes have been increasing since the May 30 assassination in the North Yemen border city of Taez of Sheikh Mohammed Ali Othman, one of the three members of North Yemen's ruling council.

Obituaries

Robert Ryan, 63, Tough Guy In Films for Three Decades

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP).—Robert Ryan, 63, one of Hollywood's most durable tough guys, died of cancer today.

Mr. Ryan had been in a hospital for over a week with a recurrence of lymph cancer that was arrested three years ago.

He recently completed a film with Burt Lancaster, and was to have left next week for Spain to make another picture.

Mr. Ryan made his Broadway debut in 1941 in Clifford Odets's "Clash by Night," which starred Tallulah Bankhead, Lee J. Cobb and Joseph Schildkraut. His most recent Broadway appearance was in a 1969 revival of "The Front Page."

His film debut was in 1943 in "Bombardier." In an interview in 1968, Mr. Ryan said that there were only four or five of his many films that he considered any good. Among them were "The Set-Up" in 1949, in which he played a prizefighter, and "Crossfire" in 1947, in which he portrayed an anti-Semitic marine.

Other roles included the bullying rancher in "Bad Day at Black Rock," a newspaper publisher in "Lonelyhearts," the evil shipmaster in "Billy Budd" and a soldier of fortune in "The Professionals."

"I've played a wider range of roles than most people have seen, apparently," Mr. Ryan said. "That most people have the impression that all I've played is heavies and villains leads me to believe they never saw most of my pictures. Yet, I've never stopped working so I can't complain."

He played the title role in Shakespeare's "Coriolanus" in 1954, working for the off-Broadway minimum of $85 a week. In 1960, he played Antony to Katharine Hepburn's Cleopatra at Stratford, Conn., and in 1967 played Othello at Nottingham, England, for $150 a week. He also sang in an unsuccessful 1962 Broadway musical, "Mr. President."

After undergoing cobalt treatments in 1970, he was told by doctors that he apparently had recovered and he resumed his film and stage career.

Mr. Ryan and his wife, Jessica, had been planning a European vacation in May, 1972, when she was stricken with cancer of the liver. She died ten days after the ailment was diagnosed. "And we both thought I would be the one to go first," he said.

The actor sought solace in work and came to Hollywood to film "The Lolly Madonna War," which he previously had turned down.

Mr. Ryan's tall, strong build and his Lincolnesque face made him one of Hollywood's busiest leading men for three decades. Before he tried acting, however, he worked as a sand hog, seaman, salesman and miner.

Born in Chicago, he was the son of a wealthy building contractor. At Dartmouth, he was heavyweight boxing champion and worked for the college newspaper.

Mr. Ryan was one of the founders of SANE, the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. He served on the board of the American Civil Liberties Union and was active with the American Friends Service Committee.

He said that he had only a mild interest in politics until the late '40s.

"When [Sen. Joseph] McCarthy started," he said, "I expected to be a target simply because I was involved in things he was throwing rocks at, like the World Federalists, the UN movement. I never was a target. Now, looking back, I suspect my Irish name, my being a Catholic and an ex-marine sort of softened the blow."



AP.

Robert Ryan

Averky B. Aristov

VIENNA, July 11 (UPI).—Averky B. Aristov, 70, the Soviet ambassador to Austria, died at his country home today of a heart attack, the Soviet Embassy said.

Mr. Aristov last was seen in public July 5 during an official visit to Austria by Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin.

He was a member of the presidium of the Soviet Communist party in the late 1950s and became ambassador to Poland in 1961, holding that post for 10 years before transferring to Vienna in 1971. He held numerous Soviet medals, including the Order of Lenin, the Red Banner of Labor and the Red Star.

Cesare Cardinal Zerba

VATICAN CITY, July 11 (UPI).—Cesare Cardinal Zerba, 81, died at his home near the Vatican today.

Pope Paul VI drove to Cardinal Zerba's home as soon as he was informed of the death.

The cardinal, an Italian and a law and theology expert, worked for 41 years at the Vatican Congregation for the Discipline of Sacraments. He served as its secretary from 1958 until 1965, when Pope Paul raised him to cardinal's rank.

Dwight F. Davis jr.

SOUTHAMPTON, N.Y., July 11 (NYT).—Dwight F. Davis jr., 66, a former vice-president of the Mets, the New York National League baseball club, died today after a short illness.

Mr. Davis was born in St. Louis, the son of Dwight F. Davis, a former secretary of war, governor general of the Philippines and donor of the Davis Cup for tennis, and Helen Brooks Davis.

Ben-Zion Dinur

JERUSALEM, July 11 (UPI).—Ben-Zion Dinur, 89, a Ukrainian-born Jewish historian and minister of education and culture from 1951 to 1955, died Saturday, a government announcement said.

Rome Newspaper Shut by Strike Over New Editor

ROME, July 11 (Reuters).—The liberal Rome daily Il Messaggero, did not appear today because of a 24-hour strike by its editorial staff to protest the appointment of a new editor.

Luigi Barzini was appointed editor last week by rightist magazine owner Edilio Rusconi, who bought 50 percent of the paper's shares last May.

Both journalists and printers on the paper strongly opposed the appointment of Mr. Barzini, a former deputy of the right-of-center Liberal party.

The editorial staff voted unanimously for a 24-hour strike yesterday and called upon "the democratic forces of the country and the government. . . to bring to bear all their forces in this intolerable attack against the freedom of the press."

Last week a court upheld Mr. Barzini's appointment. But when he went to take up his new post he was confronted by an angry crowd of journalists, who immediately declared a three-hour strike and threatened an indefinite stoppage if he continued as editor.

Pablito Picasso, Artist's Grandson, Dies of Injuries

ANTIBES, France, July 11 (Reuters).—Pablito Picasso, 24, the grandson of the late artist Pablo Picasso, died here today, three months after swallowing concentrated bleach in an apparent suicide attempt.

The postal worker had been under intensive medical care since swallowing the bleach on April 12.

His throat had been seriously burned, his stomach had been damaged and he had been fed intravenously since.

His mother, Emilienne Picasso, the ex-wife of the late painter's only legitimate son, Paulo, said at the time that Pablito had been upset because he had been turned away when he tried to pay his last respects at his grandfather's villa on the Riviera.

Pablo Picasso died at the villa on April 8, at the age of 91.

Fire, Explosions Rip Paris Arms Factory

PARIS, July 11 (IHT).—Fire swept a shotgun-shell factory here early today, setting off explosions and injuring 26 persons, including 11 firemen.

The four-hour blaze, according to one report, started in a fuse workshop and spread through the whole factory. It was the second fire in two weeks at the Gevelot factory in Issy-les-Moulineaux, a southern suburb. The plant makes fuses, primers and detonators as well as shotgun shells.



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WAVERLEY ROOT: The Cardoon

IT would be difficult to imagine a vegetable blander or more innocent than the modest cardoon, a close relative of the artichoke (cardoon is *Cynara cardunculus*, artichoke is *Cynara scolymus*), with less flavor—or, as those who prefer it to the artichoke would put it, more subtle and more delicate.

Yet in the Middle Ages it was believed that the eating of cardoons favored the birth of boys rather than girls, and a medieval writer said that candied cardoon stalks inspired "to the pursuit of women the most timid and the least endowed by nature" of men. Was a certain scepticism about the authenticity of this fact discernible in a double meaning concealed in this phrase? What I have translated as "the pursuit of women" was in the original *le jeu des dames*, which also means "checkers." Nobody since has accused cardoons of pushing anyone to diversions less anodine.

The cardoon is a native of North Africa and Southern Europe which, despite its relationship to the artichoke, looks more like celery. The part eaten is, as in celery, the stalks, which are in reality the median veins of the leaves; but the leaves only appear at the very tips of the stalks. It was known in Renaissance Florence, but must have existed in France before the Medicis brought so many other foods in from Italy, for its name (*cardon* in French) entered that language no later than 1507, adopted from Provençal, which had it from the popular Latin *carduo* (the classical Latin word is *carduus*, which, however, did not mean "cardoon," but "thistle"). Cardoons are sometimes described in Italy today as edible thistles, though they look nothing like thistles, and in southern France the words *cardon* and *chardon* (thistle) are frequently confused in popular usage.

Only Countries

France and Italy are the only countries which make much of the cardoon. In France it is a particular specialty of the Touraine, where it is blanched—that is, the stalks are covered with earth during growth, like asparagus, so that they will remain white.

Of the several varieties cultivated in France, the cardoon of Tours is considered the best. It has the disadvantage of being prickly, so some growers, out of consideration for their pickers, prefer to raise less bristly varieties, like the *plein inerme* (fat thornless) or *blanc amélioré* (improved white), though gourmets claim that the Tours plant, prickly or not, is preferable because of its thicker, fleshier, tastier stalks. The cardoon is sometimes encountered in other parts of France as well, notably Lyons, which seems to have invented the most famous cardoon dish, which combines the vegetable with beef marrow.

In Italy, Piedmont is the principal region for cardoons, which are the favorite vegetable for dipping cold into the hot *bagna calda*, the most typical of Piedmont dishes, made of olive oil, butter, chopped garlic, chopped anchovy and sliced white truffles. Especially renowned for their cardoons are the towns of Chieri and, above all, Nizza Monferrato, whose particular species, called *gobbi*, is a spiny variety. Elsewhere in Italy the white variety (*cardone*) is raised—for instance in the Abruzzi for its cardoon soup, *zuppa di cardi*.

The Spanish cardoon is also of the prickly type, but does not seem to be widely eaten there. Neither is it in Argentina, though when they were introduced into that country cardoons went wild and spread over a large area of the pampas.

Cardoons are recommendable for thinning diets, since they are rich in vitamins and contain no fatteners. However, while the heart (the base from which the stalks separate) is soft and easily digestible, the cellulose of the stalks may prove to be slightly laxative and even difficult to digest for delicate stomachs unless the plants are perfectly fresh.

© 1973 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, July 11 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films:

"Playtime," Jacques Tati's 1967 movie, recently released in the United States, got a favorable review from Vincent Canby. "(Tati's) most brilliant film, a bracing reminder in this all-too-lazy era that films can occasionally achieve the status of art." "Playtime" is a gloriously funny movie in virtually three major set pieces, or acts, about a Paris so modern it does not yet exist, a Paris composed entirely of streets like our Avenue of the Americas, hemmed in by efficiently beautiful glass-and-steel towers in which, if we are quick about it, we may see momentary reflections of Sacré Coeur, the Arch of Triumph or the Eiffel Tower. The first act is set at Orly Airport, where we pick up some American tourists who arrive in a single, all-expenses-paid clump. The second is more or less devoted to a trade fair, where the tourists cross paths with Tati's Mr. Hulot. The last act, a kind of neon-lit Götterdämmerung—is set in a posh nightclub where everything goes wrong but in going wrong, life is somehow restored to the tourists as well as the natives."



United Press International.

BUBBLING ALONG—Although he may look like a walking mushroom, Tom Phillabaum, 3, of Middletown, Ohio, is just keeping dry.

MONACO: Montherlant's 'Reine Morte' as Opera

By David Stevens

MONTE CARLO (IHT).—This principality's annual festival of the arts has just been launched in fitting fashion with the world premiere of Renzo Rossellini's latest opera, "La Reine Morte," based on the play by Henri de Montherlant.

Fitting in several ways. It is always nice to have a novelty for such occasions, and the 65-year-old composer—who by no coincidence is something like the presiding musical figure of Monaco—speaks naturally a musical language not likely to jar the admittedly conservative musical public here. And this Mediterranean setting seems an altogether suitable place to produce the work of an Italian composer and a French playwright who, although he approved of the project, did not live to hear the result.

At a guess, he would have approved. For one thing, "La Reine Morte"—a story of royal power plays involving destructive, larger-than-life egos—is one of those plays whose language and setting make it seem to be an opera without music. For another, Rossellini—with Debussy as a model and the post-Puccini generation as the source of his vocabulary—has produced a work that is almost an archetype of opera as a sung play.

The text has been judiciously cut to singable length without losing anything essential, and set to music molded to underline its existing accents and heighten its climaxes. The other side of the coin is that the composer, who seems to be attracted by strongly individual dramatists (Garcia Lorca, Claudel and Arthur Miller among them) has not written a score that takes over as the principal dramatic agent—it is drama with music, not drama through music.

But the work has roles that should appeal to singing actors. Chief among them is the principal part of the king of Portugal, Ferrante, filled to overflowing and declaimed with rich feeling by Nicola Rossi-Lemeni. The role was surely written for him, minimizing as it does the currently frayed condition of a once splendid bass voice and maximizing his incomparable skills as a portrayer of regal torment. There is a lot of disguised Boris Godunov and King Philip in the part, and Rossi-Lemeni makes the most of it as he sends to her death the woman who bears his grandchild.

Jeannette Pilou as that life-affirming woman; Inès de Castro, sang and acted with moving directness, while Helia T'Hezan as her hard-boiled counterpart, the Infanta of Navarre, sang with more force than beauty. Lajos Kozma was vocally appealing as the all-too-human son who so disgusts his royal father, and Frantz Petri, Julien Haas, Pierre Thau and boy soprano Claudio Gazzera were effective in lesser parts.

Georges Prêtre gave the score his impassioned and obviously well-prepared attention, the staging by Margherita Wallmann was expertly organized and communicative, and the sets and costumes of Pierre Simonini created a richly realistic and somber setting.

WINE: Pleasant Surprises At the Paris Drugstores

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, July 11 (IHT).—Inexpensive, good wine can still be found in restaurants—often where you least expect it.

Les drugstores, fanciful French versions of the American institution, dispense hamburgers, banana splits and club sandwiches. Other dishes, such as blinis with herring are rather less American and there are even some French standbys such as a grilled ham and cheese sandwich called a *croque monsieur*.

You might expect to have beer or a soft drink with this sort of food, but at the Publids Drugstores (the only ones with which this article is concerned), two thirds of the clients prefer wine because the selection is surprisingly good and the prices reasonable.

Jacques Dureau, assistant general manager of the four-drugstore chain, sees nothing astonishing about this: "We want quality produce for all our food and that applies to wine as well. Our problem is to get really good wine at a reasonable price.

"People don't come to a drugstore to spend a lot of money, so their bill, including wine, must not go too high. This is why our Muscadet and Riesling don't sell as well as our simple white from the Haut-Poitou.

"We used to have the same wines in all four drugstores, but now the selection varies a little from house to house because it is getting hard to find enough of a good wine at a good price."

In any case, Mr. Dureau has done exceptionally well. He has also had the sense to offer most of the wines by the 25 or 50-centiliter carafe and half-bottle rather than by the 75-centiliter bottle, useful for unhurried eating but expensive and wasteful for a quick lunch or snack.

The cheapest wine at 2.90 francs for a small carafe is the pleasantly light and fruity white from the Haut-Poitou, a wine made from the Chenin Blanc grape.

This is followed by a clean, fruity red Haut-Poitou, a clear rival to the also excellent, if more expensive (5.80 francs the small carafe) Beaujolais, which remains very popular despite its price. The rosé has character and body, not surprisingly, since it comes from Chusclan in the Côtes-du-Rhône.

If the Muscadet I tasted was a bit flat, two other whites, an elegant, typical Riesling and Château Doisy-Daëne, a Barsac vinified as a fine dry white with a high proportion of Sauvignon grapes, were faultless.

And there are other good Bordeaux wines at moderate prices. The simple red Bordeaux has considerable bouquet, as you might, having been selected by Pierre Coste, one of the most highly respected winemen as tasters of Bordeaux.

While all of the foregoing are available in each of the Publids Drugstores, the remaining wines are found only in some. They include a good 1969 Burgundy, *passe-tous-grains* made from both Pinot Noir and Gamay grapes, at the Drugstore Malignon and three Saint-Emilion Châteaux *Boulermes*, Haut-Pierroutas and Clos Valentin.

At 14 francs the half-bottle, 26 for a full bottle of these Saint-Emilions, the highest price on this remarkable list, it is little wonder that most of Mr. Dureau's clients prefer wine with the hamburgers.

Drugstore Malignon, 1 Avenue Matignon, Paris 8; Pub Renaud, 53 Avenue des Champs-Elysées, Paris 8; Drugstore Saint-Germain, 149 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 6; and Drugstore La Défense in the underground, concourse of the RER Métro station La Défense in Puteaux. All of them stay open every day of the year until 2 a.m. and you can buy, at even cheaper prices, most of the wines by the bottle to take out.

Mantegna Work Sells For Record £490,000

LONDON, July 11 (UPI).—A London art dealer paid £490,0 at Sotheby's in London today f a painting by the 15th-centu Italian artist Andrea Mantegn

The price for *Mantegna's* "Christ's Descent Into Limb was a record for a work by t artist. The painting (15 1/8 b 16 1/3 inches), one of four Mantegna still in private hand was probably done around 148 It was sent for sale anonymous

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Applications containing a detailed curriculum vitae should be sent to the Head, English Translation Section, NATO International Staff, Brussels 1110, Belgium, before 1st August 1973. Candidates selected to sit a competitive examination in London, Paris or Brussels, depending on their place of residence, will be notified individually.

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AMERICAN BORN GREEK
43, single, B.A. in Social Science, M.A. in International Relations, language, wide experience in Europe, Latin America and Middle East, willing to travel anywhere, seeks suitable position, and/or representations. Write:
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Women's Appointments

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An International Professional firm in London is planning to open an office in New York later this year and requires a mature PA/Secretary to train in London for 3 to 4 months before proceeding to New York, where she will run the office in liaison with London and our other overseas offices. Salary negotiable.
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EUROPEAN OPERATIONS
LONDON
An international graphic arts group with headquarters in the United States is setting up a new management team in London to co-ordinate its growing European operations, currently in Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and the UK. This team will be responsible for developing a number of individual and profitable companies with a turnover already exceeding £10 million. The men selected for these two key appointments will be responsible to the European Managing Director and in addition will have close contact with their functional colleagues in the parent company.

CONTROLLER up to £10,000
The Controller will be responsible primarily for establishing and co-ordinating financial control plans and reporting systems. He will prepare budgets and objectives, undertake special analyses, look after credit and inventory control and protect the companies' assets. He must keep abreast of tax and corporate accounting law. He will be an experienced and qualified accountant, probably aged 35–45.
(Ref. H2004/IHT)

PROJECT ENGINEER c. £7,000
The Project Engineer will need to become thoroughly familiar with existing plants and production facilities. He will be expected to review all capital expenditure proposals and assist in the preparation of capital budgets; monitor the progress of projects and audit operating procedures and fire and safety arrangements. In particular, he will take part in rationalisation studies and recommend the location of new facilities. Aged 28–40, he will be a graduate chemical or mechanical engineer with good engineering experience, particularly in project work.
(Ref. H2005/IHT)

For both jobs previous European experience and a second language would be useful. The ability to lead and persuade a multi-national team is essential.

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EXCELLENT SALARY, plus bonus, car and expenses.
Write in confidence, with full information on education, business experience and current earnings, to:
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(European Headquarters)
Seeks an aggressive experienced systems and procedures analyst specialized in information flow and work distribution for the newly created position of:
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The candidate should:
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—Be willing to locate in Paris.
Attractive salary range.
Applications with curriculum vitae and salary history should be addressed to:
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Compagnie Continentale (France) S.A.
28 Rue de la Ville-l'Evêque, 75008 Paris, France.

CONTINENTAL GRAIN COMPANY
(European Headquarters)
Seeks an aggressive chartered accountant, certified public accountant or equivalent for the newly created position of:
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The candidate should:
—Have a minimum of 3 years experience in working with American accounting, reporting and financial analysis techniques.
—Be fluent in English (French would be an asset).
—Be willing to locate in Paris and travel throughout Europe.
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Dollar Improves a Bit With Europe's Support

(Continued from Page 1)

very small amounts" and added that he was relatively optimistic about the dollar on fundamental grounds.

He cited improvements in the U.S. balance of payments and the turnaround in short and long-term capital flows. German companies, such as Volkswagen, and private citizens are now considering investing in the United States, he said.

But the markets acted today as if they still remain to be convinced.

"Despite the euphoria, there is still nothing new on the U.S. economy," a Zurich banker commented. "Your inflation is high and getting worse."

The dollar started off today strongly, but then the gains began fading. From a high of 2.4258 German marks, the dollar fell back to close at 2.3950, against 2.3750 yesterday.

Against the French financial franc, the dollar rose to 4.1350, up from yesterday's 4.09, and against the Swiss franc the dollar closed at 2.8650, up from 2.8450 yesterday.

The above are the so-called inter-bank foreign exchange rates quoted in Paris for transactions involving at least $200,000. Private citizens with lesser amounts get lesser rates, depending on which banks they use.

The price of gold fell back, as the dollar rose, and closed at $119.50 an ounce in Zurich compared with $122 yesterday.

Foreign exchange dealers said it now looks as if the market will start to probe and test the intervention policies of the authorities.

Highly placed international monetary sources, who asked to remain anonymous, said that the policy would remain flexible and that no particular rates would be defended.

They said that they expected the authorities to offset any excessive declines through selective purchases of dollars so that there would be no fixed floor, but that the floor would be raised from time to time to the ceiling.

IMF Panel in Talks

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP-DJ).—International monetary experts today began their sixth round of negotiations at the headquarters of the 126-nation International Monetary Fund on a new set of rules for the world monetary system.

The IMF Committee of Twenty deputies, headed by Jeremy Morse, a former executive director of the Bank of England, will be meeting for three days in Washington.

The IMF said that the ministerial group, including the finance ministers of the United States, Western European countries, Japan and other nations, will convene in Washington for further monetary reform talks July 30-31.

British Policy

LONDON, July 11 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of England disclosed today that its policy is to let sterling find its own level in the foreign exchange market.

In its annual report for the year ended Feb. 28, the central bank said that its intervention policy is "not to oppose any well-defined trend, but merely to smooth excessive fluctuations."

Commenting on the period between June 23, 1972, when sterling was allowed to float, and the end of its financial year Feb. 28, the central bank said that it "made modest interventions on behalf of the exchange equalization account to steady the market when conditions were erratic."

A spokesman for the bank said today that the basic policy remains unchanged.

One Dollar...

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

July 11, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Ster. ($ per £)	2.349	2.5543	— 2.29
Belg. fr. (A)	35.7	36.2	
Belg. fr. (B)	36.45	35.55	+22.45
Deutsche mark	2.3925	2.3825	+33.30
Dana kronc	5.655	5.6	+33.34
Escudo	22.675	22.125	
Fr. fr. (A)	4.1375	4.055	
Fr. fr. (B)	4.155	4.055	+35.29
Guilder	2.645	2.61	+22.55
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20	
Lira (A)	625.0	612.5	
Lira (B)	580.5	583.75	— 1.44
Pesets	56.015	58.035	
Schilling	17.75	17.286	+31.41
Sw. krona	4.16	4.0763	+16.32
Swiss franc	2.88	2.8175	+33.25
Yen	264.75	263.5	+16.30

† Indicated.

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A: Free. B: Commercial

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2-6 ALBERT CUYPSTRAAT
AMSTERDAM

Tokyo Mart Sets Rules for Alien Stocks

TOKYO, July 11 (Reuters).—The Tokyo Securities Exchange said today it has set standards for listing of foreign stocks and will begin accepting applications around July 20.

The standards, to be formally approved by the exchange's board on July 17, provide that a foreign stock should already be listed on one of 12 foreign markets to qualify for listing here.

The 12 are the New York and American Exchanges, and exchanges in Britain, Germany, France, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Canada, Australia, Luxembourg, Belgium, and Italy.

The foreign stock must have at least 2,000 shareholders in Japan at the time of its listing, with the total quoted value of their holdings amounting to 3 billion yen or more.

Assets, Profit Limit

Net assets of the firm to be listed must be at least 20 billion yen, pre-tax profits should be 3 billion yen or more annually, and the firm should have been paying dividends continuously for two years prior to the time of listing, the exchange said.

The exchange said foreign firms preparing to file applications for listing here include First National City Corp., Dow Chemical Co., General Telephone & Electronics Corp. AIU International and Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas S.A.

If all goes well, trading in some foreign issues will start in the latter part of October on the exchange floor. The exchange will probably set up a separate section for trading in foreign stocks, it said.

Trading will be through transfer accounts at a special Japanese account settlement company, with the original share certificates held in custody overseas, it added.

Immediate End To Price Freeze Urged by Bank

NEW YORK, July 11 (Reuters).—A team of economists at First National City Bank said today the current 60-day price freeze has only succeeded in increasing uncertainties and creating shortages and should be ended now.

The team said that the pressure which preceded the current freeze was based on the mistaken belief that controls are an effective way to solve the problem of inflation, and that the administration probably suspected controls would not work a second time.

The economists said much of the blame for the inflationary spiral was put on the failure of Phase-3, but pointed out that many of the increases in commodities, in particular raw agricultural products, were outside "the web" of even Phase-2 controls, which were more stringent.

Citibank said the inflationary spiral need never occur if inflation is attacked at its root, through monetary and fiscal policies. "Recourse to a price freeze leads to paralysis of production, not to a lasting reduction in the rate of inflation," it concluded.

Mills Sees Progress on Trade Bill

Cuts Some Powers Sought by Nixon

WASHINGTON, July 11 (Reuters).—Some progress in committee work on President Nixon's trade bill was reported today by Wilbur Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Rep. Mills, D., Ark., told reporters the committee had made tentative decisions on most sections of the first title, which gives President Nixon general authority to negotiate trade agreements over a five-year period.

Rep. Mills reiterated his earlier statements that he believes his committee can finish a trade bill by Aug. 3 but that he doubts the House can approve a new bill before the autumn.

He said he has given up his earlier goal of getting a bill through the House by the Aug. 3 recess.

Sources said earlier today that the committee's staff had been asked to write new language into the bill limiting Mr. Nixon's authority to lower and raise tariffs.

Powers Limited

According to sources, the staff was ordered to write language for later consideration by the trade law writers to allow Mr. Nixon to negotiate raising tariffs up to 50 percent.

That would permit the President to bargain for lower U.S. tariffs by 50 percent in the aggregate for all duties negotiated during the forthcoming international trade talks.

Under the original trade bill Mr. Nixon sent Congress, he would have received unlimited authority to raise or lower tariffs.

Although the committee did not meet formally yesterday, chairman Mills did confer privately with deputy trade negotiator William Pearce.

Mr. Pearce was reported to have said the administration could accept the restrictions set by the committee.

This presumably could allow some duties to be lowered down to zero as long as all the U.S. goods affected did not have their tariffs reduced by more than 50 percent in the aggregate.

16 Are Charged... In U.S. Over Stolen Securities

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP).—Sixteen persons—seven of them Europeans—were accused in U.S. district court today of international trafficking in more than $18 million worth of stolen and counterfeit securities including U.S. Treasury bills and common stocks of major U.S. corporations.

The stolen securities were taken by unknown persons in 11 separate thefts in New York City from Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. and the brokerage firm of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith as well as from nine interstate mail shipments made between February and November in 1970, the Federal Bureau of Investigation said.

The stolen securities handled by the defendants included U.S. Treasury bills and common stock of IBM, Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Los Angeles, Occidental Petroleum Corp., Beneficial Finance Co. and Norton Simon Inc.

The $14.5 million in counterfeit bonds included simulations of bonds of Chrysler Corp., Pan American Amays, American Telephone & Telegraph Corp. and General Electric.

The 16 defendants are accused of conspiring to dispose of the securities in California, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Panama.

All 16 defendants are charged with conspiring to distribute counterfeit and stolen securities.

The defendants also are charged with violations of federal statutes concerned with racketeer-influenced and corrupt organizations.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Mobil Estimates Beryl Field Output

The Mobil group expects its Beryl field in the North Sea will be capable of producing more than 100,000 barrels of oil a day when fully developed. The estimate is contained in a report on the first appraisal well drilled in the field. Discovery was announced on Sept. 24. The appraisal well was tested on a restricted flow rate of 5,500 barrels a day. The Beryl field is about 100 miles southeast of the Shetland Islands. Mobil Oil Corp., operator for the group, has a 50 percent interest in the field. Other members of the group are Britain's state-owned Gas Corp., Amerada Hess Corp. and Texas Eastern Ltd.

Control Data Has Minicomputer

Control Data Corp. has introduced a series of general purpose miniature computer systems, costing from less than $14,000 and offering complete software and peripheral equipment support. Designated Control Data's System 17 series, the new minicomputer family is designed for users in the industrial, process control, health care and communications fields. The systems include new computer peripherals ranging from disk memories and magnetic tape units to card readers and line printers designed for use with the minicomputers.

Nissan Eyes Auto Assembly in U.S.

Nissan Motor Co. is investigating the possibility of partially assembling autos in the United States. The concept under study calls for the Japanese company to move into full-scale assembly on a gradual basis. In the first stage, U.S. workers would attach only body panels and related equipment and apply paint. Engines, drive trams, and other basic equipment would be built in Japan and installed on chassis prior to shipment. If the operation is successful, assembly in the United States would be expanded to include more parts. Nissan officials explain that sharply rising wage costs in Japan and the big increase in the value of the yen are forcing Japanese automakers to think seriously about production abroad. Nissan is also planning to have its vehicles, chiefly trucks, assembled in Saudi Arabia on a knocked-down basis using locally-supplied parts.

U.S. Corporate Mergers Drop

W.T. Grimm & Co. says the number of U.S. corporate mergers in the second quarter was the lowest in the four and a half years that the company has recorded mergers on a quarterly basis. The company, which facilitates mergers, said second-quarter merger announcements fell 21 percent to 983 from 1,245 a year earlier, and first-half mergers dropped 11 percent to 2,197 from 2,478. W.T. Grimm, president, listed the current economic woes in explaining the drop: The depressed stock market, interest rate increases, the weak dollar abroad and inflation, as well as Watergate. The merger list was topped by banks, finance and insurance companies.

Rohm & Haas Sees Rise in Profit

Rohm & Haas expects to report second-quarter profit of about $18.2 million, or $1.43 a share, against $12.9 million, or $1 a share a year earlier, Vincent L. Gregory jr., president, reports. Sales rose to about $202.8 million from $160.9. Mr. Gregory says that "noteworthy" gains were made domestically in plastics, industrial and agricultural chemicals and in emulsions for the coatings industry. In the international area, he adds, all major product groups made "outstanding" gains in both sales and earnings.

Company Reports

Abbott Lab.

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	150.4	124.2
Profits (millions)	10.19	8.49
Per Share	0.74	0.62
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	289.5	244.5
Profits (millions)	20.84	17.66
Per Share	1.52	1.29

Allied Chemical

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	432.5	89.2
Profits (millions)	29.44	20.03
Per Share	1.07	0.73
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	821.5	738.5
Profits (millions)	50.24	33.49
Per Share	1.82	1.21

Brunswick

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	172.1	173.3
Profits (millions)	10.35	8.49
Per Share	0.59	0.45
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	346.6	313.1
Profits (millions)	19.53	15.83
Per Share	1.10	0.84

Franklin New York

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Profits (millions)	a3.6	a3.1
Per Share	a0.61	a0.52
Profits (millions)	b3.0	b2.8
Per Share	b0.54	b0.49

a-Before securities transactions.
b-After securities transactions.

J. P. Morgan

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Profits (millions)	a35.6	a28.5
Per Share	a0.98	a0.78
Profits (millions)	b35.7	b28.4
Per Share	b0.97	b0.78

a-Before securities transactions.
b-After securities transactions.

Libbey-Owens-Ford

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	179.9	151.3
Profits (millions)	16.4	15.4
Per Share	1.37	1.26
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	355.5	302.1
Profits (millions)	35.1	29.4
Per Share	2.94	2.39

Crocker National

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Profits (millions)	a8.27	a8.11
Per Share	a0.80	a0.77
Profits (millions)	b8.13	b8.42
Per Share	b0.78	b0.81
First Half		
Profits (millions)	a15.57	a16.05
Per Share	a1.51	a1.53
Profits (millions)	b15.37	b16.63
Per Share	b1.49	b1.59

a-Before securities transactions.
b-After securities transactions.

Owens-Corning Fiberglas

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	180.8	154.0
Profits (millions)	11.9	9.2
Per Share	0.81	0.63
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	348.3	291.8
Profits (millions)	23.5	16.0
Per Share	1.59	1.09

Safeway Stores

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	1,520.0	1,370.0
Profits (millions)	21.9	20.8
Per Share	0.85	0.81
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	2,990.0	2,700.0
Profits (millions)	39.9	36.8
Per Share	1.55	1.51

Scott Paper

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	282.6	203.8
Profits (millions)	14.14	9.81
Per Share	0.41	0.28
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	454.1	397.6
Profits (millions)	28.18	18.47
Per Share	0.81	0.53

TRW

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	559.2	436.7
Profits (millions)	27.4	20.8
Per Share	0.87	0.62
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,057.0	820.5
Profits (millions)	48.6	36.2
Per Share	1.51	1.04

U.S. Broker Cuts Salaries Of Executives

NEW YORK, July 11 (NYT).—Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc., the world's biggest broker and underwriter, said yesterday it is cutting the base salaries of some 140 top executives in an effort to reduce costs.

The firm said that the salary cuts—the first in recent memory for Merrill Lynch's top brass—range from 10 percent at the branch-manager level to 20 percent for the three highest officials.

This unexpected move by the firm whose current advertising theme is "Merrill Lynch is Bullish on America" provided dramatic emphasis to Wall Street's current profit squeeze.

"The salary reduction is forced on Merrill Lynch by a continuous lowering of profits," a spokesman stated when asked for the reason. "It is part of the company's continuing efforts to reduce costs." In the first quarter of this year, the firm's net income fell to 34 cents a share from 72 cents a share in the same 1972 period.

At that time, officials said that the profit decline "reflects the slowdown in trading of listed stocks, over-the-counter securities and bonds." Meanwhile,

Seevers Gets CEA Post

WASHINGTON, July 11 (Reuters).—The U.S. Senate confirmed today by voice vote the nomination of Gary L. Seevers to become a member of the Council of Economic Advisors. He replaces Ezra Solomon, who left the council for a position at Stanford University.

Dow Average Soars 20 In Stepped-Up Trading

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, July 11 (NYT).—The stock market's summer rally gathered momentum in brisk trading on the New York Stock Exchange today as confidence grew that another international monetary crisis would be averted and that the Nixon administration was moving closer to Phase-4 of its economic program.

The Dow Jones industrial average surged 19.87 points in one of its best advances of the year and closed at 908.19, decisively above the psychologically important 900 level. The Dow has risen 38.06 in the last three sessions.

Turnover rose sharply to 18.73 million shares from yesterday's 15.09 million. It was the busiest day in six weeks and the volume included 121 blocks of 10,000 or more shares, representing institutional activity.

In foreign currency trading, the dollar posted strong gains for the third day in a row. In Washington, the White House said it did not anticipate an announcement about Phase-4 this week, but President Nixon was said to have met with his cabinet for two hours of discussion, much of it focusing on the economy.

The beginning of the market's rally on Monday was sparked by the dollar's strength and speculation on the approaching Phase-4. However, the fact that the market had incurred a substantial decline and was ripe for a corrective upsurge has been equally important in sustaining the rally.

IBM Jumps 5 1/2

Among the day's strongest issues were IBM up 5 1/2 to 319 1/2, Du Pont 2 3/4 to 169 3/4, General Electric 2 7/8 to 59 3/4, Procter & Gamble 2 3/4 to 106, Union Carbide 1 5/8 to 37 1/8, Atlantic Richfield 2 3/4 to 87, Phillips Petroleum 1 1/2 to 52 1/4, and Burroughs 5 to 227 3/4.

Caterpillar Tractor crept ahead 1 3/8 to 59 7/8, and Abbott Laboratories 2 1/8 to 69.

Upjohn rose 4 1/4 to 83, Eli Lilly 3 to 83, McDonald's 3 1/4 to 60 1/8, Sears, Roebuck 2 1/2 to 97 3/8, Macy 1 1/4 to 23 1/2, and Halliburton 6 1/4 to 155 7/8.

Sony went up 3 1/4 to 43 7/8, Monsanto 2 to 54, Polaroid 2 1/2 to 137 3/4 and Xerox 3 1/2 to 154.

Chrysler and Ford rose more than 2 points apiece in the automotive group. General Motors picked up a fraction.

Industrial National climbed 1-5/8 to 30. The company reported higher second-quarter earnings after securities transactions. Scott Paper was ahead 1 1/2 to 13 3/4. It also reported sharply higher second-quarter profit. National Airlines climbed 1 3/4 to 16 1/4. Members of the Air Lines Employees Association and the Transport Workers of America ratified new contracts with the airline.

Prices advanced in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.23 to 22.58, with advances topping declines, 730 to 168. Turnover amounted to 2.73 million shares, compared with 2.25 million yesterday.

U.K. Bank in Chicago

LONDON, July 11 (AP-DJ).—National Westminster Bank said yesterday that it has opened a representative office in Chicago. Its representative will be Pat Miller.

Auto Buyers In U.S. Turn To Compacts

DETROIT, July 11 (AP-DJ).—Auto buyers in the United States are turning to smaller models more than U.S. makers expected and if the pattern continues, the normally high output of big cars at the start of the 1974-model year might have to be cut back. Also sales of small imported cars are rising as consumers seek better gasoline mileage.

Inventories of unsold big American cars are growing in some showrooms, which could mean a squeeze in the auto industry's earnings—largely derived from big cars.

The surge in small-car sales could not have come at a worse time from the U.S. auto makers' point of view. They already are locked into end-of-the-model-year production schedules for the next month or so, and could not significantly change them if they wanted to. Though it is normal for small-car sales to pick up near a model year's end, as bargain hunters go shopping, the demand for smaller cars this year is especially strong.

Compacts in Favor

Last month, Detroit's sales of compact and subcompact cars rose 28 percent from a year earlier while deliveries of standard-size models fell 13 percent. "Our big-car sales have just about stopped," noted a dealer in New Jersey. "The first thing people want to know now when they come in is which car gets the best mileage."

By June 1, dealers had on hand fewer than half as many subcompact cars like Chevrolet Vegas and Ford Pintos than they had six months earlier, and supplies of compact cars had fallen about 35 percent. Big cars were piling up. "We've got an eight-month supply of big Fords," said one California dealer, "but we ordered 470 Pintos for the rest of the model year and we're getting only 124."

Foreign economy cars are moving fast, too. Sales last month rose 14 percent from the year-earlier period after a 24 percent increase in May. Nissan Motor Co.'s Datsun, whose sales spurted 53 percent in June, has based its advertising campaign on a "Datsun saves" economy pitch. And sources say the other leading Japanese importer, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A. Inc., is considering selling a new, even more economical car in the United States this autumn because of the gasoline shortage.

We are pleased to announce that

KENT L. PIETSCH

has joined us as

EUROPEAN SALES MANAGER

Martin J. Carroll

has joined us as

European Settlements Clerk

WEEDEN & CO.

London

New Issue

All of these bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

July 5, 1973

The Council of Europe Resettlement Fund
for National Refugees and Over-Population in Europe

Fonds de Réétablissement du Conseil de l'Europe
pour les Réfugiés Nationaux et les Excédents de Population en Europe

Strasbourg – Paris

DM 60 000 000.–
7% Bearer Bonds of the Loan of 1973

BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT
– FRANKFURTER BANK –

ALLGEMEINE ELSÄSSISCHE BANKGESELLSCHAFT
BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT Aktiengesellschaft
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK
BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK Girozentrale
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
BERLINER BANK Aktiengesellschaft
BANKHAUS GEBRÜDER BETHMANN
COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft
RICHARD DAUS & CO. Bankiers
DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft
DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSKASSE
DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE – DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK –
DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft
GEORG HAUCK & SOHN
I. D. HERSTATT Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien
HESSISCHE LANDESBANK – Girozentrale –
BANKHAUS HERMANN LAMPE Kommanditgesellschaft
MERCK, FINCK & CO.
B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO.
NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK Girozentrale
SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.
RHEINISCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft
C. G. TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT
VEREINSBANK IN HAMBURG
M. M. WARBURG – BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO.
WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK Girozentrale
WESTFALENBANK Aktiengesellschaft

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80¾	61	AbbtLb 1.20	22	57	70	67¾	69	+ 2½
49¾	40½	ACF Ind2.40	12	20	47	45¾	47	+ 1¼
17½	12¼	AcmeClv .80	9	3	13	12¾	13	+ ½
26	16½	AcmeNkl 1	17	7	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
14¾	12	AdmE 1.15e		23	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
8½	5½	Ad Millis .20	11	3	5¾	5½	5⅝	
24	11½	Address .60	7	904	14⅝	13⅞	14⅜	+ 1⅜
18	7¼	Admiral	6	168	10	9⅞	10	+ 1
76¾	57½	AetnaLf 1.76a	10	312	71¾	68¾	71¼	+ 2¼
60	47½	AetnaLf pf 2		5	54¾	54½	54¾	+ 1
31¼	11½	Ahmanson .10e	5	75	12¾	12¼	12	
9	3⅞	Aileen Inc	14	43	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
41½	37	AirProd .20	26	99	42¼	41⅞	42	+ ⅜

European Gold Markets

July 11, 1973

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London	119.00	110.00	— 4.00
Zurich	119.00	118.75	— 4.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	119.34	120.00	— 6.67

U.S. dollars per ounce.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	69.80
Albert Heijn	129.50
Algembank	338.50
Amrobank	75.50
A'dam	247
Fokker	33
Heineken	287.50
H.V.A.	90.30
Holland-Am.	188.50
Hoogovens	75.50
K.L.M.	104
Philips new	50.60
Robico	231.50
Rolinco	151.50
Royal Dutch	112
Unilever	138.70
Van Ommer.	356
Ver.Mach.	181

Brussels

Arbed	4,800
Cock-Ougree	7,400
Electrobel	7,120
GB Enterpr.	2,620
Hoboken	5,400
Lambert	2,915
Petrofina	7,890
Ph.Gevaert	1,494
Soc.Générale	3,870
Solvay	2,935
Un.Minière	1,840

Frankfurt

AEG	121.50
Aug.Thyssen	63.50
BASF	131.50
Bayer	117.40
Commerzbk.	167
Cont.Gummi	95
Daimler-Benz	362
Demag	184
DeutBank	231
DresdeBank	179
Gels Aktien	97
Hoesch	33
Karstadt	342
Kaufhof	250
KHD	100
Lufthansa	60
Mannesmann	178
Metallgesell.	224
Neckermann	133
Rheinstahl	113
RWE new	129
Schering	430.50
Siemens	241.50
Veba	116.30
Volkswagen	133

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.38
Anglo-Amin.	33.00
BarclayBank	3.76
BeechamGr.	2.65
BICC	1.40
Boots	2.63
Bowater	1.68
Brit. mTob.	2.35
Brit.Oxyg.	0.68½
Brit.Pet	5.42
BLMC	0.28¼
Burmah	4.72
Cadbury Schw	0.65
Chartered	2.11
Courtaulds	1.40
Daggafont	0.10
DeBeerD.	3.95
Decca Rec.	3.50
Distillers	1.35
Dunlop	0.91
El Muslind.	1.57
FreeStGed.	10.50
GEC	1.33
GKN	3.14
GlaxoGr.	3.59
GtUni-St(A)	2.29
Guinness	1.44
Hawker-Sidd.	3.81
Hudson-Bay	8.65
ImpChem.	2.53
Imps	0.90
Mar&Spen.	2.44
MetalBox	2.67
Nichols	0.70
Plessey	1.14
RandMines	2.84
Rank Org (A)	4.28
RoyalDutch	20.75
R.T.Z.	2.48
Shell	3.25
Thorn (A)	3.99
Tube Invest.	4.18
Union Cor.	3.87
Vickers	1.30
War L3½	£33⅝
West Deep.	8.90
West Drief.	18.00
West Hold.	£18⅛
West Min.	1.54
Woolworth	0.81
ZCI	0.77

Milan

Bastogi	1,908
Erba	15,060
Ercole Marelli	880
Fiat	2,651
Finsider	361
Generali	78,470
IFI	6,699
Italgas	1,191
Italsider	695
LaRinas.	300
Montedis.	833
Olivetti	2,115
Pirelli	1,479
SniaVisco	2,386
Terni	200

Paris

AirLiquide	378
Alimentaire	165
BSN	1,385
Carrefour	3,995
Cim.Lafarge	230.90
Citroën	78
Cie.Bancaire	607
CFP	230.50
CGE	481
Ferodo	544
GerDanone	346.70
L'Oréal	2,560
Mach.Bull	64.50
Michelin	1,850
Moet Henn.	1,211
Moulinex	6,110
Nickel	70
Paribas	223.20
PUK	108.50
Penarroya	58
Perrier	338
Peugeot	509
Rh.Poulenc	169.30
St.Gobain	193.50
Suez	356
Télémécanique	1,005
Thomson	253
Usinor	110
Wendel	34.95

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,715
B.Boveri	980
Ciba-Geigy	1,403
Cr.Suisse	3,670
Fischer	950
HoffRocheb.	143,000
Nestlé	4,340
Sandoz	3,490
Sté B Suisse	3,680
Sulzer	3,085
U.B.Suisses	4,070

(Continued on next page.)

Balance Sheet 1972

DM 15,263.8 million Total assets + 11.0 per cent
DM 586.7 million Capital and reserves + 11.4 per cent
DM 8,414.8 million Non-bank deposits + 19.1 per cent
DM 7,644.6 million Loans to non-banks + 14.6 per cent

We are one of the big banks in the Federal Republic of Germany.

In 1972, we again operated successfully. But we do not look for growth only.
As a bank with commonweal objectives we serve the interests of trade and industry, the consumers and the public sectors.

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft
6 Frankfurt (Main)
Mainzer Landstraße 16-24

U.K. Representative Office
131-133 Cannon Street
London E.C. 4N 5BL

BfG

Count on us.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
		(Continued from preceding page.)						
18½	15¾	MutuO 1.31e		47	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
19⅝	10½	MyersL .80	11	12	11½	11¼	11¼—	⅛
		N						
41	41¾	Nabisco 2.30	12	127	43½	42⅞	43½+	¼
33¾	25	NalcoCh .43	27	2	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜—	⅛
27¾	12¼	NarcoSci .60	10	x17	14	13⅝	14 +	⅛
57½	42	NashuaC .52	20	4	48	47¾	47¾	
33½	13	NatAirl .20e	6	322	16¼	14⅝	16¼+	1⅜
21⅞	13¼	NAvia 1.45e		35	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
17½	9¼	NatCan .45	5	56	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
33⅜	21	NCan pf1.50		11	22	21½	22 +	½
37⅞	26⅞	NCashR .40		393	35½	34⅞	35⅜	
97	73¼	N Chem .34	49	52	87½	83⅝	87 +	3¼
17⅞	12⅝	NatCityL .90	5	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
49½	40⅝	NatDef 2.36	7	14	43⅝	43⅛	43½+	⅛
17½	13½	NatDistil .90	10	66	14	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
29½	23⅝	NatFuel 1.80	7	89	23¾	23	23⅝+	⅛
36⅛	25¼	NatGenl .50	4	110	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝+	⅛
17½	13	NatGyp 1.05	6	418	13⅝	13	13⅜—	⅛
12	4½	NHome .20	9	77	4½	4⅛	4½+	⅛
4½	2⅝	Nat Ind .05e	12	38	2¾	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
14½	10⅝	NtInd pf1.25		4	10⅞	10¾	10¾—	⅛
34¼	28⅛	N Pres 1.10a	4	6	30	29¾	30 +	⅛
40⅝	23	N Semcndr	33	353	25½	24⅞	25½—	⅛
28½	12	NSvcInd .70	8	100	14⅛	13¾	14⅛+	⅛
25½	16⅜	N Stand .75	16	64	17¾	17⅜	17½+	⅛
59⅝	51⅝	N Starch .66	22	24	54⅝	54	54	
42½	33	NtSteel 2.50	8	113	33¾	33⅜	33⅜+	⅛
7⅞	4⅜	Nat Tea		11	5½	5½	5½	
24⅞	19⅛	NatUnEl .90	7	7	21	20½	21 +	⅛
47⅞	28⅛	Natomas .25	30	277	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
16	10	Neptune .40	13	20	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
43½	29½	NevPw 1.35	8	19	30	29⅞	30 +	⅛
22½	19⅞	NevP pf1.60		z200	20¼	20	20	
26⅞	23⅛	NEngEl 1.68	9	52	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛+	⅛
39⅛	33⅛	NEngT 2.36	12	1	34¼	34¼	34¼+	⅛
12	7	Newhall .30		29	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
31⅝	21⅜	Newmt 1.04	13	166	25⅞	24⅝	25⅞+	1⅛
104	82½	Nwmt pf4.50		1	88½	88½	88½+	1¼
33⅞	29⅝	NYSEG 2.16	9	26	30	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
18⅞	15⅛	NiaMP 1.14	8	96	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
49¼	46⅝	NiaMpf 3.40		z30	47½	47½	47½+	⅛
20¾	15¼	NiagS 1.16e		4	17	17	17 +	⅛
18	12⅝	NL Ind 1	8	121	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝—	⅛
27⅝	21⅛	NLT Cp .36	12	692	25½	23⅝	25⅛+	2½
72¾	60⅞	NorflkWn 5	7	133	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞—	⅛
22¾	15	NorlinCp .80	4	22	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝—	⅛
50	19½	Norris 1.08	5	58	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜+	⅛
28⅝	20⅞	NoACoal .60	15	7	23⅛	22⅞	23 +	⅛
35	23¾	NoAMt 2.50e	11	19	27¼	26½	27¼+	1
34⅜	20⅝	NoAmPhil 1	6	55	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜+	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	NoCAir .05e	6	76	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
2⅛	1½	NoCeAir wt		48	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
16⅝	14	NoestUt 1.02	9	43	14½	14⅛	14⅜+	⅛
13⅝	9½	NoCenGs .60	9	7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
29½	25¼	NoIlGas 1.92	8	52	25½	25⅜	25½+	⅛
31½	25⅝	NIlGs pf1.90		3	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
27⅛	21½	NIndPS 1.36	9	9	22⅛	22¼	22⅛—	⅛
44	35⅝	NNGas 2.60	9	92	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛—	⅛
110	104⅞	NoNG pf8.48		z50	105	105	105	
90½	87⅝	NoNG pf5.50		z10	89	89	89 —	½
31⅛	26⅝	NoStPw 1.84	10	19	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
115	109½	NSPw pf8.80		z10	110¼	110¼	110¼+	½
52½	47	NSPw pf3.60		z120	48	47¾	48	
7⅝	4⅝	Northgate	8	33	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜+	⅛
26⅛	15	Northrop 1	6	53	15¾	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
28	19	Nrthp pf1.45		1	19½	19½	19½+	½
36⅛	18	NwstAirl .45	22	190	22¼	20⅞	22 +	1
64⅜	52⅝	NwtBnc 1.58	15	60	59½	57⅞	59 +	1¼
31⅝	18½	Nwst Ind .65	5	94	23	22⅛	23 +	⅛
16⅛	6⅝	Nwstind wt		81	9⅞	9	9⅞+	⅛
98	64⅜	NwInd pfA5		9	76¼	75½	76⅜+	1
98	67⅛	NwInd pfC5		3	77	75⅝	77 +	1½
75½	56	Nwtin pf4.20		5	63	61⅝	63 +	1⅝
27¼	22⅝	NwMu 1.86e	13	5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
34⅛	25⅛	NwStW .78	7	5	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	
34	23¼	Norton 1.50	7	49	26⅜	25¾	26¼+	⅞
42	21¼	NorSim .25b	14	352	27⅛	26	27⅛+	1½
86¼	46⅛	Nrt S pf1.60		12	56½	54	56⅛+	2⅛
19¾	14⅝	Nucor .05e	6	10	16	15⅝	16 +	⅛
20⅝	12¾	NVFCo 4.24t	2	19	14	13⅞	14	
		O						
20½	10⅝	Oak Ind .32	6	18	11⅞	11⅝	11¾+	⅛
18⅛	15⅛	Oaklte P .84	12	2	16	16	16	
13⅞	7⅜	Occid Pet	125	524	8⅞	8⅝	8¾+	⅛
57⅛	43	OccidPt pf 4		8	43½	43⅛	43½+	⅛
48	38⅛	OccIP pf3.60		24	38¾	37⅞	38⅛—	⅛
17	12½	OgdenCp .60	7	59	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞+	⅛
23¾	20⅜	OhioEd 1.60	11	624	21⅞	21⅛	21½—	⅛
64⅛	59	OhEd pf4.40		z100	60	60	60	
28⅛	24⅝	OklaGE .32	3	7	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞+	⅛
12⅝	7½	Omark .20r	5	16	7⅞	7⅜	7¾+	⅛
17⅞	15⅛	OrangR 1.20	13	33	16¼	16	16⅛+	⅛
42¾	33	OtisElev 2	10	40	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞+	⅛
45¼	28⅝	OutMar 1.08	8	117	34⅛	30⅞	34⅛+	2⅝
39⅝	20	OverntT .63	7	55	20⅛	19	19 —	1½
54¼	40⅛	OwenCn .81	14	44	43¼	42¾	43 +	⅛
43⅜	27½	OwenIll 1.48	7	242	30⅜	30	30⅛+	⅛
83	67	OwnIl pf4.75		2	68	68	68 +	1
23⅛	15¾	Oxfrdind .60	5	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
		P-Q						
32⅝	26⅛	PacGsE 1.78	9	164	28⅜	27⅞	28 +	⅛
26¼	22⅛	PacLtg 1.68	9	32	23	22½	22⅞+	
46½	23⅝	PacPetrl .50	19	218	28	27	28 +	1
26⅛	22⅝	PacPw 1.60	10	72	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+	⅛
18½	15⅝	PacTT 1.20	10	63	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
90⅛	80	PacTT pf6		z10	82½	82½	82½—	
11⅞	8	Pac Tin .68a	6	10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
9⅞	4⅝	PaineWb .30	17	56	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
17⅛	12½	PalW pf1.30		2	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
8⅜	4½	PalmBc .25	7	13	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
24⅛	4	Pamida Inc	8	34	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝+	⅛
10⅞	7	PanAm Air		314	7¾	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
45⅞	27	PanEP 1.90	7	84	31	30	31 +	1½
32⅝	10⅝	Paprclt .60b	7	27	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅛
19	12	Pargas .90	8	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
35⅛	19	ParHan 1.04	8	11	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
23⅛	15⅜	ParPen .43a	9	4	16¼	16⅛	16 +	⅛
17⅛	8⅝	Pasco Inc	37	62	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
18⅝	11	Paylnw .27	10	11	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
45⅛	19	Peabdy Gal	19	56	22⅛	20	21¾+	1½
3	1½	Penn Cent		41	1⅝	1½	1⅝—	⅛
10⅛	5⅝	PennDx .20b	7	17	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅛	3⅜	Penn Fruit		45	4⅝	4	4⅝+	⅛
81	72½	Penney 1.12	25	737	75	74	74¾+	1⅛
26	22	PaPwLt 1.68	9	29	22⅜	22¼	22⅜+	⅛
13	106½	PaPL pf8.70		z30	106½	106½	106½	
14	104½	PaPL pf8.60		z360	105¼	104½	105½+	⅝
09⅝	103	PaPL pf8.40		z200	105¼	105¼	105¼+	⅛
65	58⅝	PaPL pf4.50		z100	60⅛	59½	60¼+	1
29	18⅛	Pennwlt 1.20	11	377	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
47⅛	35¼	Pennwl pf2.50		6	37	35⅞	37 +	1¼
27	20	Penwl pf1.60		5	21¼	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
27	18¼	Pennzoil .80	10	576	19½	19	19⅛+	⅛
45⅜	26½	Pennz pf1.33		36	28	27⅞	28 +	⅛
35⅞	30⅛	PeopGs 2.24	7	152	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
89⅝	73⅛	PepsiCo 1.08	25	162	80⅞	79⅜	80⅛+	⅛
37⅜	20	PerkElm .22	35	234	31¼	30	31⅞+	2
58⅞	22⅞	Pet Inc 1.35	8	17	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜+	⅛
31	14⅞	PetePal 1.20	11	8	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
79	45⅜	PetrieS .40a	22	6	50	49⅝	49⅞+	⅛
33	11⅜	Petroian .36	9	366	13⅝	13	13⅜	
65	28	Petrol pf1.37		2	31½	31⅛	31½+	½
25⅝	20	Petrlm 2.10e		12	21½	21¼	21—	⅛
47½	38⅛	Pfizer .64a	30	632	48½	46⅝	48⅛+	2⅛
47⅞	38⅛	PhelpD 2.20	10	406	44½	43¾	44 +	⅞
23½	21	PhilaEl 1.64	10	207	21½	21	21⅛	
14	108½	PhilE pf8.75		z60	108½	108	108½	
05⅝	100	PhilE pf7.80		2	108	100	100	
05½	99	PhilE pf7.75		z300	100	100	100 +	1
63½	57½	PhilE pf4.40		z30	58½	58½	58½+	1¼
53	50	PhilE pf3.80		z30	50	50	50	
22⅛	17½	PhilSub 1.20	8	4	19⅝	19	19	
36⅜	104½	PhilMor 1.30	25	149	122	118⅜	122 +	3
11¼	5½	Philip In .20	6	73	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	¼
18⅜	11	Phil Ind pf 1		14	12	11⅞	12	
54	40½	PhilPet 1.30	25	460	52¼	50⅛	52 +	1½
21⅜	9½	PhilVH .40a	5	33	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛+	⅛
19⅜	17	PiedNG 1.28	6	9	18⅝	18	18 —	⅛
24	5⅝	Pier 1 Imprt	11	107	8⅛	7⅝	8	
55	38⅜	Pilsbry 1.52	10	42	40⅝	40	40⅛+	⅛
23⅛	15	PionNGs .84	11	15	16⅛	16	16	
21⅞	11	PitneyB .48	12	202	13⅜	12⅞	13⅝+	⅛
17⅛	13⅛	PittFrg .80b	11	7	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
34⅞	21⅜	Pittston .60b	18	102	24	23	23⅜+	1
36	14⅛	Pizza Hut	16	73	18⅞	17	18⅛+	1⅛
7⅛	2	Plan Resrch	9	89	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
19	6⅛	Playboy .12	6	27	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
24⅛	23	Plessy 1.02e	13	39	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
143½	103⅛	Polaroid .32	100	455	138⅛	133⅞	137¾+	2½
36	32	Ponderosa .5	23	648	39⅞	36⅛	39⅛+	2⅝
30⅛	15⅝	PopeTa .40b	4	24	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	⅛
18⅞	11⅞	Portecin .80	6	8	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
22½	19⅛	PortGE 1.48	9	62	20	19⅝	19⅝	
26	19⅛	Potlatch 1	9	78	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜+	⅝
16⅛	13⅝	PotmEl 1.08	9	90	14⅛	14¼	14⅛—	
60	55½	PotEl pf4.50		z120	56½	56½	56½	
64⅛	58⅝	PotEl pf4.84		z100	51⅛	51	51 —	⅛
47	29⅛	PPGInd 1.50	7	582	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞+	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Premier .30	8	70	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
18	11	Premr pf.90		5	11⅜	11⅛	11¾+	⅛
30	93	ProctG 1.56	28	229	106	104½	106 +	3¼
9⅛	5⅛	ProdRsh .10	14	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
21⅜	10⅛	PSA Inc	9	98	13	12⅝	13 +	⅛
24⅛	18⅝	PSvCol 1.20	8	50	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
25	21⅞	PSvEG 1.72	9	163	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
125	115	PSEG pf9.62		z80	116	116	116	
87	101	PSEG pf8.08		z30	101	101	0	
01⅛	95⅛	PSEG pf7.40		1	94½	94½	94½—	2½
20⅞	18⅛	PSEG pf1.40		3	18½	18¼	18½+	
25	37	PSvInd 2.24	11	68	40	39⅞	39⅞—	⅛
33⅛	14	PSInd pf1.08		z100	15	15	15 —	¼
15	13½	PSInd pf1.04		z100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
25⅛	2⅛	PSvNH 1.64	10	7	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜+	⅛
25⅝	19⅝	PSvNM 1.08	7	12	20⅜	20	20	
4⅝	3	Publckr .24t		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅝	3⅞	Pueblol .28a		25	4½	4⅛	4½	
10⅜	6⅛	PR Cemt .40	33	2	7	7	7	
30⅛	29	PugSPL 1.98	9	14	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜+	½
65⅝	46⅝	Pullman 2	15	80	64⅛	63⅞	64⅛+	1
17¾	13⅛	PurexCp .84	9	68	13	13⅝	13⅝	
42⅝	29⅛	Purolatr .84	13	15	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅝
47⅛	28¼	QuakOat .72	15	132	31	30½	30⅝+	⅛
115	73	QukOat pf 3		1	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	
44	18½	QuakStO .43	23	50	26¼	25⅞	26⅛+	½
24	10½	Qdestor .50	7	27	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝+	¾
		R						
45	30½	RalstonP .75	18	132	37¼	36⅛	37¼+	⅞
22	6⅞	Ramad .13b	14	2743	9⅞	8⅝	9⅛+	⅞
21	13	Ranco In .92	7	32	14⅞	14¼	14⅞+	⅛
21	12½	RapdAm .50	3	196	14⅝	13⅞	14½+	1⅛
39⅝	47	RapAm pf 3		1	48	48	48 +	1
32⅛	21⅛	RaybstsM 1	5	99	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+	½
11⅞	7⅛	Raymint .20	10	25	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
34¼	21⅜	Raythen .70	9	181	25⅛	23⅜	25¼+	2
37⅞	22⅛	RCA 1	11	883	24¾	24⅛	24¼+	⅛
91	64½	RCA cv pf 4		2	67⅛	67⅛	67½+	⅛
53	50	RCA pf 3.50		z20	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
28⅛	20⅛	RdgBate .25	19	42	22	21⅞	21⅞+	⅛
28⅛	6	Redman .72	8	446	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛+	⅜
27⅛	16	Reece .74a	9	82	18⅞	18⅛	18⅜+	⅛
19⅛	10	Reed Tool	18	20	11¼	11	11	
30⅛	24⅝	ReevBr 1.80	6	29	28	26⅞	27⅛+	1⅛
13⅛	8⅛	ReichCh .40	7	93	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛+	⅛
10⅛	8	Reliab St .60	6	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
27⅛	13⅝	RelianEl .70	10	74	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛+	⅛
76½	49	Relian pf 3		2	49½	49	49 —	2
48⅛	26	Relia pf1.60		2	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛+	1½
4⅛	1⅝	Republic Cp	12	46	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
28	17⅝	RepFinS .80	5	10	19	18½	19 +	⅛
19⅞	13⅛	RepMtg 1.80	8	11	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
38⅜	21⅞	RepStl 1.20	7	80	24	23⅜	23⅞+	⅛
33⅛	23⅛	RetailCred 2	9	18	26⅛	25⅜	26⅛+	⅛
34⅛	32⅛	RevcoDS .28	21	150	34⅞	33	34½+	1½
9⅝	6⅛	Revere Cop		97	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛+	⅛

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
74	56⅜	Revlon 1.08	20	68	62⅝	59⅞	60¼+	1¼
6⅝	3⅝	Rexham Cp	8	43	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
27⅝	19½	Rexnrd 1.04	8	10	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
55⅛	41	Reylnd 2.59	8	314	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛+	2
61	48½	Reyl pf 2.25		5	48½	47⅞	48½+	⅛
37⅛	12	ReynMet .40	53	136	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞+	⅛
60¼	53	ReyM pf4.50		4	53½	53⅛	53½+	½
18½	8	ReynSec .50	5	65	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
16⅝	11¼	Richrdsn .8 0	6	21	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
84¼	65	RichMr 1.04	19	131	68½	68	68½+	⅛
19⅞	16½	Richmnd Cp	8	110	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
29⅝	12½	RidderP .32	11	35	15½	14⅝	15⅛+	1⅛
20⅞	14	RiegelTex 1	6	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	½
17⅛	9¼	RioGrn .60	5	13	12⅛	11⅝	12	
12⅝	10	RioGr pf.80		4	10½	10¼	10¼—	⅛
56⅜	20	RiteAid .10	27	201	25⅝	24½	26 +	1½
40	17⅞	RivianF .86	12	49	19	18⅛	19 +	⅛
6⅝	5⅝	RoanST .78e		45	6⅛	6	6	
37⅛	18½	RobshCn .76	6	55	22½	21⅞	22⅛—	⅛
23	17¼	Robrtsn 1.10	6	5	18⅞	18¼	18⅛+	⅛
36	28⅛	RobinsA .22	34	326	32	31¼	32 +	⅛
24½	20⅝	RochGs 1.24	9	31	21¼	21	21⅛+	⅛
25⅛	20½	RochTel .70	14	6	23¼	22⅞	23⅛+	⅛
17⅞	9⅛	Rockwer .28	5	21	10¼	9¾	10¼+	⅛
32⅝	25¼	Rockwll 1.60	8	152	28¼	27⅞	28¼+	1
82⅛	68⅛	RkInt pf4.75		3	71	70	71 +	1½
29⅛	22⅞	RkInt pf1.25		5	24½	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
116	78¼	RohmHs .88	23	79	95½	93¼	95⅛+	4
23½	12½	Rohr Ind .80	9	91	14½	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
35⅛	14⅛	Rollinsin .18	15	177	16⅝	16	16⅛+	1⅛
7⅛	5	Ronson .20b	14	8	7	6⅞	7	
32⅛	18½	Roper Cp 1	6	56	19½	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
34⅝	27	RorerA .76	17	145	28⅝	28	28⅝—	⅛
31⅜	18⅛	Rosario .30	25	39	29⅛	27⅜	29⅛+	1½
45⅛	21	RoyCCla .58	17	63	26	25⅝	26 +	⅛
45⅛	38⅛	RoylD 2.36e	12	33	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛—	⅛
		RoiD fn2.36e		33	42	41¾	42	
12⅛	5⅛	Royal Ind	5	61	6½	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
13⅛	8	RTE Cp .04e	22	269	8⅝	8	8⅝+	⅛
92	74½	Rubbrd .64b	34	17	81	79½	81 +	2¼
6⅝	4⅝	Rucker Co		82	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
18⅝	13⅛	RussTog .70	7	52	15¾	15½	15⅝+	⅛
44⅛	31	RydrSys .30	24	336	33⅝	33¼	33¼+	⅛
		S						
7	3⅝	Safegrd Ind	6	12	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
44⅛	27¼	Safewy 1.40	8	193	32½	30⅞	31⅜+	⅛
30⅝	24⅝	StJoeM 1.50	8	28	27¾	27	27⅛+	⅛
17	15⅝	StJoLtP 1.12	9	7	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	⅛
46⅛	32⅝	StLSaF 2.50	6	10	34½	33⅞	34⅛+	½
15⅛	12⅜	StPaulS .54e		26	14	13⅝	13⅞	
46⅛	35⅜	StRegP 1.60	10	42	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝+	⅛
10⅛	6⅝	SalantCo .24	5	43	8¼	7⅞	8¼+	⅛
20⅝	16⅛	SanDGs 1.28	8	39	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
18⅛	6⅝	Sandrs Asso	11	33	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
17⅞	9⅝	Sangamo .43	7	27	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛+	⅛
23⅜	14	SJuan 2.19t	14	6	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
34⅝	23⅛	SFe In 1.40a	7	116	25⅜	24⅝	25⅛+	1⅛
9⅞	7⅛	SFeInd pf.50		11	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
58⅜	43½	SanFeInt .30	23	32	49	47½	49 +	1½
8½	5	SarWeSc .30	11	10	5½	5⅜	5½+	⅛
17⅛	16⅜	SaulRl 1.50e	10	85	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
16	14⅛	SavanE 1.12	10	9	14⅛	14½	14⅛+	⅛
10⅛	5⅝	SavA Stp .24	7	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
13⅝	6	SavODr .12e	11	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
17⅞	7⅛	SavinB Mch	16	14	8⅝	8¼	8¼+	⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Saxon Ind	5	97	6½	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
27⅛	5⅝	SCA Svc	8	242	9	7	8½+	1⅛
10⅛	5⅝	Schaefer Cp		13	6½	6	6 —	⅛
80⅞	71¼	Scherg Plgh	47	538	77⅛	75¼	77⅛+	2⅛
68⅝	53	SchlitzBr .59	37	114	63⅛	60	63 +	2⅝
105⅝	82½	Schlmbg .50	51	331	105¼	102⅝	105⅛+	2½
18⅞	10⅝	SCM Cp .40	6	107	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝+	1
9⅛	5	SCOAInd .60	18	44	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
21⅞	9¼	ScotLFd .58	5	43	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞+	1½
44⅛	24⅛	ScotFetz .88	12	38	32¼	31¼	32¼+	1½
13⅝	8	ScotFor .60	7	77	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞+	⅛
16⅝	11¼	ScottPap .56	10	803	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	1½
28⅛	17⅞	ScovllMf .75	8	67	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛+	⅞
69	44½	Scovil pf2.50		3	47	47	47	
9⅛	6⅛	ScudDuoVt		38	7	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
52¼	21⅞	SeaCstL 2.20	4	650	26¼	25⅛	26¼+	⅛
12	4⅛	SbdWA .55t	5	28	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
15⅞	8¼	Seagrve .25r	6	13	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛+	⅛
29⅛	16½	SealdPw .72	7	8	18	17⅛	18 +	⅛
39⅞	27½	Searle GD	31	674	32⅝	30⅝	32⅝+	2½
123⅛	91¾	SearR 1.40a	23	479	97⅞	94⅝	97⅛+	2½
9⅛	1⅝	Seatrain Lin		46	3	2⅞	2⅞—	
61⅛	35⅜	Sedcolnc .03	22	54	37½	36⅛	37½+	1⅛
26⅞	12⅝	Srvmt .52b	6	31	13	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
12⅜	7½	Shakspre .28	5	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
22	10	Shapell .10	6	16	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
59⅞	45⅛	ShellOil 2.40	12	143	52⅞	52⅛	52⅜+	⅛
35⅛	31⅞	ShellT 1.09e	15	2	33	32⅞	32⅞+	⅛
23⅛	8⅝	ShellrGl .56	5	67	10½	10	10⅛+	⅛
24½	16¼	ShllGl pf1.40		5	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞+	⅛
34⅛	17⅛	ShllGl pf1.35		3	18⅝	18½	18⅝+	⅛
51⅝	34	Sherw Wm 2	9	33	35	34⅝	34⅝+	⅛
10	5⅜	SiegelH .20e	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	
15⅞	12⅝	SierraPc .86	9	4	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
22⅞	15	Signal .60b	8	574	19	18⅝	18⅞—	⅛
48⅛	36	Signal pf2.20		12	40⅜	40	40¼+	⅛
51	43⅛	Signode .72	18	3	43⅝	43½	43⅝+	⅛
5⅜	2⅝	Simm Prec	7	11	3⅛	3	3⅛—	⅛
28	17¼	Simmons .88	9	49	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝+	1⅛
63⅝	42⅛	SimpPat .30	44	135	51⅝	50⅛	51⅛+	1
73½	44⅛	Singer 2.40	9	270	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝+	⅛
96	58⅛	Singr pf3.50		209	60⅝	59⅝	60⅝+	1¼
26⅛	18⅛	SkaggCo .40	16	4	20⅛	20	20⅛	
69⅛	55	Skelly Oil 1	17	45	56½	55⅞	56½+	⅝
44	21⅛	SkilCp .90a	26	23	26	25	25⅛+	1⅛
33⅛	13⅛	Skyline .24	12	224	19¼	18⅝	19⅛+	⅛
22⅛	14⅛	SmithAO .74	7	19	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	1⅛
23⅛	17	SmithInt .22	18	32	18	17½	17⅞—	⅛
59⅞	46⅛	SmithKline 2	17	246	57⅛	56½	57⅛+	⅛
23	15	SmithTr .40	6	4	15⅝	15½	15½	
25⅞	18⅝	Smucker .80	10	4	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
21¼	12	SolaBas .56	8	x12	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝+	½
6⅛	4⅛	Sonesta		32	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
57¼	38⅜	SonyCp .05e	38	991	44⅝	41	43⅛+	3¼
		Sony fn.05e		69	40	37½	39⅝	
31⅛	25⅛	SooLin 1.62e	5	5	27⅝	27	27⅝+	⅛
10	6⅜	SOS Con .27	5	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
25	19⅞	SCarEG 1.43	10	13	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
24	20½	SoJerIn 1.56	9	6	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
22⅛	10	Southdwn In	4	20	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
35⅛	23½	Sodw pf1.80		11	24⅛	24⅛	24½—	⅛
38⅛	32⅛	SoestBk .76	18	6	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	SoestPS 1.28	11	2	15	15	15	
23⅛	21⅞	SoCalE 1.56	8	146	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞+	⅛
20⅞	18	SouthCo 1.34	9	319	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
40⅛	33⅛	SoulGE 1.96	8	30	34	33⅞	34	
46⅛	45⅛	SoNRes 1.50	9	45	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛—	⅛
45	37⅛	SoNET 2.72	9	6	39⅛	39	39 +	⅛
44⅛	28	SouPac 2.16	8	200	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
50⅛	29⅛	SouRy 1.72	8	384	36	33⅛	35⅛+	1⅛
7⅛	6½	Sou Ry pf.50		46	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
33⅞	24	SouUGs 1.36	8	7	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛+	⅛
32⅛	14⅛	Southld .24b	11	33	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛+	⅛
14	6⅞	SwAirm .37t	12	9	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
11⅝	7⅛	SwstFor Ind	4	19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
14⅛	11⅛	SwstPSv .78	11	24	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
8⅛	5½	Sparton .20a	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
30⅛	15⅛	SperryHut 1	4	470	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	⅛
51⅛	34⅛	Sperry H pf 3		23	38⅝	38	38 —	1
50⅛	35⅛	SperryR .66	16	776	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛+	1⅛
19	11	Sprague El	16	103	13⅝	13	13 +	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	SpringM .68	7	21	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
38	23	SquareD 1a	15	97	27½	26½	27⅛+	1⅛
114⅛	93⅛	Squibb 1.56	29	234	97⅛	96⅛	97⅛+	⅛
29⅛	23⅛	StaleyM 1.40	7	5	24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅛
55⅛	48	StBrand 1.73	15	49	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛+	⅛
55	51⅛	StdBr pf3.50		z10	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛—	⅛
56⅛	34	StBPaint .25	37	26	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛—	⅛
20⅛	13⅛	StdIntl .40	6	19	13½	13	13½	
90	72⅛	StdOilCal 3	10	320	75⅛	74⅛	74⅛—	⅛
91½	80⅛	StOilInd 2.49	15	146	87⅛	86	87⅛+	1
110⅛	84⅛	StOilOh 2.70	29	183	104⅛	101	104⅛+	3½
9⅛	6⅛	StPress .15e	9	34	7½	6⅛	7½+	⅛
11⅛	10	StPrudnt .66	10	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
44⅛	30	StanWk .84b	11	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Stanray .60	6	24	9⅛	8⅛	9 —	⅛
25	16⅛	Starrett .60a	8	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
28	21⅛	StatMI 2.48e	9	14	24⅛	24	24⅛+	½
14	13⅛	StatMS .30a		43	13⅛	13	13⅛	
49⅛	40⅛	StaufCh 1.90	10	224	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛—	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Sterchi .48b	7	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
37⅛	31⅛	SterDrug .58	28	252	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
35⅛	24⅛	Stevens 1.50	6	230	25	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
35⅛	26½	StewWa 1.85	9	10	28⅛	27⅛	28 —	⅛
21⅛	14⅛	StokeVanC 1	7	25	16	15⅛	16 +	1⅛
14⅛	12⅛	StokVC pf 1		z590	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
44	32⅛	StoneWeb 2	7	26	35	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	StoneCon .30	7	16	9	8⅛	9 +	⅛
44	15⅛	StorerBg 1b	8	65	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛+	⅛
15⅛	7⅛	StridRite .65	6	7	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛+	1
55	32⅛	StuWor 1.32	5	19	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛+	1⅛
43⅛	26⅛	StW pfA1.40		2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
17⅛	2⅛	Suavsh .15e	4	43	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
33	15⅛	SubnPro .80	9	44	18⅛	17	18⅛+	1⅛
25⅛	14⅛	Sun Chm .40	7	33	16⅛	16	16⅛+	1
54⅛	42⅛	SunOil 1b	12	17	50⅛	49⅛	49⅛+	⅛
48⅛	41	Sun O pf2.25		105	44⅛	44	44⅛—	⅛
34⅛	20⅛	Sunbeam .90	13	46	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
33⅛	15⅛	Sundstrd .80	13	49	18	17⅛	18	
50⅛	40⅛	Sunds pf3.50		1	42	42	42	
14⅛	9⅛	Sunshne Mn	78	80	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
24⅛	14⅛	SupValu .76	6	43	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
353	213	Supr Oil 1.40	171	11	247	242	247 +	7
14⅛	5⅛	SuprmkG .20	13	115	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛+	⅛
33	18⅛	Suprn pf1.30		17	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
33	19⅛	Survey 2.75c		33	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛+	⅛
19	14⅛	Sutro 1.70e	9	9	16	15⅛	16 +	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Swank .68a	8	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
37⅛	20⅛	Sybron .64	13	94	23½	22⅛	23½+	1⅛
68	40⅛	Sybrn pf2.40		6	43⅛	42	43⅛+	1⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Systron Don	8	49	9	8½	8⅛+	⅛
		T						
58⅛	22	Taft Brd .40	9	98	24	23⅛	23⅞+	⅛
30	10⅛	Talcott .27e		5	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Talley .45r	5	71	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Talley pfB 1		10	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
22⅛	19⅛	TampaE .84	11	150	22	20⅛	22 +	1
46⅛	15⅛	Tandy Corp	10	75	17⅛	16½	17⅛+	1⅛
23	9⅛	Tappan .40	5	56	12⅛	10⅛	12⅛+	1⅛
20⅛	9⅛	Technicon	16	51	10⅛	9⅛	10 +	⅛
53⅛	29⅛	Tektrnx .20e	18	55	33⅛	32	33⅛+	1⅛
19⅛	4⅛	Telecor .24e	5	27	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛+	⅛
20⅛	11⅛	Teledyn .591	6	91	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
78	69⅛	Teledyn pf 6		1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛+	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Telex Cp	25	50	3⅛	3⅛	3½+	⅛
24⅛	13⅛	Templet .32	9	8	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
30⅛	21	Tennco 1.36	8	369	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Tennco wt A		92	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛+	⅛
112⅛	83	Tennc pf5.50		9	84½	83⅛	84⅛+	1⅛
43⅛	24	Tesoro Pet	8	105	27⅛	25⅛	27 +	1⅛
43⅛	33	Texaco 1.72	9	1217	34	33	33⅛—	⅛
61⅛	43⅛	TexETr 1.58	13	247	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛—	⅛
40	22⅛	TexGsT 1.64	7	185	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛+	1⅛
25⅛	17⅛	Texasgif .60	21	441	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛+	1⅛
27⅛	17⅛	Texasind 1b	8	13	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
100⅛	83	TexInst .56	36	629	91⅛	88⅛	91⅛+	3⅛
39	13⅛	TexOilG .01	23	113	19	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	TexPLd .54e	13	9	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	⅛
34⅛	28⅛	TexUt 1.04	13	171	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
31⅛	15	Tecfi Ind	5	49	16⅛	15½	16⅛+	1⅛
22⅛	14⅛	Textron .96	8	296	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛+	2⅛
44⅛	28⅛	Textr pf2.08		16	32	31⅛	32 +	1⅛
44⅛	20	Textr pf1.40		16	22	20⅛	22 +	1⅛
22	8⅛	Thiokol .50	6	54	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛+	⅛
101⅛	79⅛	ThmBet 1.12	28	8	86⅛	85⅛	85⅛+	1⅛
21⅛	11⅛	Thomin .40b	8	18	12	12	12	
24⅛	14	ThompJW 1	7	13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
17	6⅛	ThrifyD .37	8	61	8	7⅛	8 +	⅛
28⅛	21⅛	Tl Corp 1.40	7	71	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛+	⅛
39⅛	23	TidwatM .52	11	15	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛+	⅛
63⅛	29⅛	Time In 1.90	8	141	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛+	⅛
30⅛	16½	TimeMir .30	13	31	19	17⅛	19 +	⅛
42⅛	33⅛	Timkn 1.80a	8	92	34⅛	34	34⅛+	⅛
25	15⅛	TishRlt .40b	18	17	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛+	⅛
24⅛	12	TodShp .20p	75	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
30⅛	27⅛	TolecE 1.92	9	20	28½	28⅛	28⅛	
23⅛	14⅛	TonkaCp .40	11	22	19⅛	18	19⅛+	1⅛
46	17⅛	TooIRh 1.14t	11	102	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛+	1⅛
17½	9⅛	TootRol .40b	8	14	10	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
69½	36⅛	TraneCo .96	11	4	40	39⅛	40 +	⅛
43	25	TranUn 1.33	10	117	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛+	⅛
47⅛	18	Trans W Air	6	675	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
15⅛	6⅛	TranWd Fin	4	22	7⅛	7½	7⅛+	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Transm .55b	10	890	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛+	1
23⅛	19⅛	Traninc .77e		31	20	19⅛	19⅛	
15	9⅛	Transcn .43	8	20	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
40⅛	26⅛	Travelers 1	9	624	31⅛	29⅛	31⅛+	2⅛
50⅛	35⅛	Travclr pf 2		12	42⅛	41	42⅛+	2⅛
14⅛	4⅛	TryLdg .25e	9	336	7⅛	5⅛	6⅛+	1⅛
34⅛	25⅛	TriCon 2.35e		59	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
36⅛	32⅛	TriCn pf2.50		3	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
37	27⅛	Tri SM 2.81e	10	40	32⅛	31⅛	32 +	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Triangin .03	8	18	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
21	12	TrianeP .30	4	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
25⅛	16	Trinityin .56	10	103	19	18	19 +	1⅛
57⅛	16	Tropicana	23	281	24⅛	23	24⅛+	1
34⅛	20⅛	TRW In 1.04	8	241	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛+	⅛
82⅛	59⅛	TRW pf4.50		5	60	59⅛	60	
89⅛	60⅛	TRW pf4.40		14	64⅛	63	64 +	1⅛
15⅛	12⅛	TucsonG .78	9	22	13⅛	13	13⅛—	⅛
12⅛	6⅛	TwenCe .05e	9	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
25⅛	11⅛	TylerCp .20	5	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
		U						
34⅛	15⅛	UAL Inc	21	495	19⅛	18	19⅛+	⅛
22⅛	15⅛	UARCO 1.10	8	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
16⅛	16⅛	UGI Cp 1.22	8	27	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
21⅛	11⅛	UMC Ind .78	6	34	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Unarco .40b	6	8	9⅛	9	9⅛	
48⅛	35⅛	U Camp 1.C8	13	74	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛+	1⅛
51⅛	33⅛	UnCarb 2.10	10	758	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛+	1⅛
41⅛	25⅛	UnCom 1.33	7	48	27	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Union Corp	9	37	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
18⅛	16⅛	Un Elec 1.28	12	85	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
49	44⅛	Un El pf3.50		z200	46	46	46	
27⅛	4⅛	Un Fidelity	3	58	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
41⅛	34⅛	UnOCal 1.60	9	118	36	35⅛	36 +	⅛
54⅛	45⅛	UOCa pf2.50		125	48	47	47⅛+	⅛
70⅛	51⅛	UPacCp 2.16	11	59	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛+	1⅛
13⅛	9½	UnPac pf.47		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
49	24⅛	Unionam .84	9	16	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
16	10⅛	Uniroyal .70	6	433	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	⅛
105⅛	100	Uniryal pf 8		z170	101⅛	101	101 —	⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Unishops		27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
46⅛	25⅛	Unit Air 1.80	7	78	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
12⅛	6	Unit Brands	9	63	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛+	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	UBrd pf1.20		9	13	12⅛	13 +	⅛
19	7⅛	Unit Cp .72e		54	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
15	6⅛	UnitFin Cal	6	37	8	7⅛	8 +	⅛
31	19⅛	UnitGas .84	7	7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
34⅛	29⅛	Ulllum 2.24	8	11	30	29⅛	30	
9⅛	5	Unit Ind .32	5	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
32⅛	10⅛	Unition .10	12	81	14	12⅛	14 +	1⅛
28⅛	17⅛	UJerBk 1.04	8	23	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
23⅛	17⅛	UnMM 1.30	6	289	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛+	⅛
13⅛	6	Un Nuclr		50	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	UnitPk Min		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
27⅛	12⅛	UnReing .32	6	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
46⅛	37⅛	USFidG 2.40	10	68	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛+	⅛
39⅛	25⅛	USFor 6.07e		11	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛+	⅛
24⅛	17	US Frgt 1.40	9	37	18	17⅛	18 +	⅛
27⅛	20⅛	USGyps 1.60	7	82	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛+	⅛
30⅛	23⅛	USGy pf1.80		44	25	24⅛	25	
25⅛	7⅛	USHome .16	4	72	9	8	8⅛+	⅛
27⅛	10⅛	US Ind .65	5	242	13	12⅛	13 +	⅛
35⅛	15⅛	USLeasg .20	14	10	17	16⅛	17 +	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	US Rlty 1.36	15	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
23⅛	12⅛	US Shoe .95	7	43	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
35	28⅛	USSteel 1.60	8	90	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
20	11⅛	USTobac .76	9	117	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛+	⅛
23⅛	17⅛	UniTel 1	13	73	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	UniTel wt		51	5	4⅛	5 +	⅛
30	24⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		8	26⅛	25⅛	26 +	⅛
34⅛	24⅛	UnTel pf1.50		1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	Unitrode Cp	9	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
35	24⅛	UnLeaf 1.64	7	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
25⅛	16⅛	Univ Oil Pd	15	139	21⅛	20⅛	21 +	⅛
87⅛	72⅛	Upjohn .88	46	301	83⅛	79⅛	83 +	4⅛
16⅛	11⅛	UrisBldg .40		291	13⅛	13	13 +	⅛
26⅛	21⅛	USLIFE Cp	12	523	23⅛	21⅛	23⅛+	1⅛
14⅛	11⅛	USLInc .49e		28	12	11⅛	12 +	⅛
23⅛	15	USM stp .60	5	3	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
35⅛	26⅛	USM pf2.10		4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
46⅛	39⅛	Utah Int .44	27	90	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛+	⅛
38⅛	34⅛	UtahPw 2.08	9	41	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛+	⅛
28⅛	23	UV Ind 1a	6	43	25⅛	25	25⅛+	1
24⅛	20⅛	UV In pf1.25		4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
		V						
19½	9⅛	Varian Assc	14	86	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
20⅛	9⅛	VCA Cp .44	6	86	10⅛	9⅛	10 +	⅛
34⅛	23⅛	Veeder 1.60	7	18	25	24	25 +	1½
15	7⅛	VendoCo .40	9	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
17	7	Venice .20b	5	61	8⅛	8½	8⅛+	⅛
19⅛	15	VestSec .53e		25	15	14⅛	15	
34⅛	20⅛	VF Corp .59	11	47	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
20	7	Viacom Int	16	23	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
18⅛	9½	VictCmp .50	10	17	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
23⅛	18⅛	VaEPw 1.18	9	270	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
102⅛	95	VaEP pf7.45		z100	96	96	96 —	½
73½	66½	VaE&P pf 5		z180	68	68	68	
19⅛	7⅛	Vornado .97t	5	94	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛+	1
22⅛	16⅛	VSI Corp .52	8	3	17	17	17 +	⅛
28⅛	22⅛	VulMat 1.40	8	4	24⅛	24½	24⅛+	⅛
13⅛	10	VWR Un .48	6	5	10⅛	10	10⅛—	⅛
		W						
44⅛	29⅛	Wachova .62	14	81	31	29⅛	31 +	1⅛
33⅛	21⅛	WacRl 2.50e	9	26	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
22⅛	15⅛	Walgreen 1	8	82	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	
54½	47⅛	WalkrH 1.40	14	5	52⅛	51⅛	52⅛+	⅛
25⅛	14⅛	WallBus .40	11	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
18⅛	11⅛	WallMur .60	4	3	12	11⅛	12 +	⅛
34⅛	14⅛	WalMart Str	20	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
33½	12	Wang Labs	22	238	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	1
12	4⅛	Ward Foods		27	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
20½	12⅛	Warnaco .80	6	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
37	28	Wrnc pf1.50		1	29	29	29 +	1
16	10	WrnerCo .50	8	12	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	⅛
39⅛	13⅛	WrnCom .40	6	588	15⅛	14⅛	15 +	1⅛
133⅛	57	WrnC pf4.25		4	61⅛	60	61⅛+	2⅛
78	26⅛	WrnC pf1.25		5	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	1
54⅛	45⅛	Warn Lamb	30	460	49⅛	47	49⅛+	2⅛
43⅛	22	WarnSwa 1	12	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
27⅛	23⅛	WashGs 1.88	7	23	27⅛	25⅛	27⅛	
19⅛	14⅛	WashStl .88	6	18	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
22⅛	20⅛	WasWP 1.44	10	31	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
41⅛	16⅛	Watkin Jhns	13	111	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	WayGos .60	8	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
23⅛	17½	WayG pf1.60		1	18	18	18	
4⅛	3⅛	Wean Unit		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	7⅛	WeanUnit pf		1	8	8	8	
11⅛	7	Weathrd .40	6	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	½
8⅛	4½	Webb Del E	4	45	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
17⅛	9⅛	WellMcL .50	5	24	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
21⅛	12⅛	WelsMkt .50	8	13	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Weblit Corp		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
29⅛	19⅛	WelsFar .86	10	151	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛+	⅛
25⅛	20⅛	WlFM 2.06e	10	33	22⅛	22	22 —	⅛
21⅛	9⅛	WesRG .60	5	30	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	WescoF .13r	6	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
25⅛	17⅛	WestctTr .75	9	17	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
63⅛	59½	WtPP pf4.50		z100	61	61	61	
30⅛	19	WPlPep 1.20	6	67	21	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
14⅛	6⅛	WnAirL .10r	10	421	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛+	½
37⅛	25⅛	WnBnc 1.40	8	115	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛+	⅛
74⅛	6⅛	Wn Pac Ind	9	52	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	½
49⅛	18⅛	WUnion 1.40	10	152	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛+	1
99	57	WnUn pf4.60		7	58⅛	56⅛	56⅛—	⅛
47⅛	31⅛	WestgE .97	16	409	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛+	1⅛
27⅛	19⅛	Wstvco 1.05	12	156	25⅛	23⅛	25⅛+	1⅛
64⅛	44⅛	Weyerhs .86	19	565	64⅛	64	64⅛+	1⅛
58⅛	48⅛	Wyhr pf2.75		184	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛—	⅛
23⅛	9⅛	WhelFry .40	13	112	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
21⅛	11⅛	WheelPitt St	4	22	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
37½	23⅛	Whirpol 5.8	13	240	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛+	1⅛
21⅛	11½	WhitCon .60	5	153	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛+	⅛
41½	34	WhitC pfC 3		4	35	35	35	
16	8⅛	White Motor	10	185	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Whittaker	9	245	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
28⅛	16	WickesCrp 1	8	51	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
8	5⅛	WiebSt .25b	6	7	6	5⅛	5⅛	
47⅛	22	WilRoss .48	14	21	21⅛	21	21⅛—	⅛
55⅛	39	Wiliams Co	12	162	44⅛	42⅛	44 +	2
36⅛	19	Wms Co wt		172	25⅛	24	25⅛+	1⅛
50	35⅛	Wms C pf.80		5	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
41⅛	32⅛	WinnDx 12.6	15	23	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
27⅛	4⅛	Winnebago	8	664	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	½
25⅛	22⅛	WisElP 1.60	10	78	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛+	⅛
114⅛	110⅛	WisE pf8.90		z280	111	110	111	
18	16⅛	WiscPS 1.24	9	9	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
24⅛	16⅛	WitcoCh .98	6	138	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	½
7⅛	3⅛	WolvW .05p	36	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅛	11⅛	Wometco 4.8	9	12	12	11⅛	12 +	⅛
19⅛	9⅛	WoodsCp .48	6	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
31⅛	19⅛	Wolwth 1.20	7	273	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
47⅛	33⅛	Wolw pf2.20		5	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Word Arwy	17	27	6	5⅛	6 +	½
68	57⅛	Wrigey 2.40	12	8	59	59	59 —	⅛
17½	10½	Wurlitzr .80	6	13	11½	11⅛	11½+	⅛
11⅛	4	Wyly Corp		112	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
		X						
170	139½	XeroxCp 8.8	46	684	154½	151½	154 +	3¼
28⅛	15	Xtra 1.57t	5	113	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
		Y						
13⅛	9⅛	YngsDr .20e	15	18	11	10⅛	11 +	⅛
		Z						
43½	16⅛	ZaeCorp .68	8	65	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛+	½
37⅛	22	Zapata Corp	7	185	24½	23½	24½+	⅛
29⅛	9	Zayre Corp	5	131	12	11	12 +	1⅛
56	33⅛	ZenithR 1.52	12	465	36⅛	36	36⅛+	⅛
20⅛	10⅛	Zurn Ind .28	14	71	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	½

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

NEW YORK, July 11.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.83	*.32½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.69	*.49½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	*.31	.21½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	122.00	128.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila, ton	87.92	83.25
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	53-54	36-37
Lead spot, lb.	.15½	.15½-.16
Copper elec., lb.	.60-.60½	.50½-.55
Tin (Straits), lb.	2.36½	1.76½
Zinc, E St. L basis, lb.	.20½-.21	.18
Silver N.Y., oz.	2.69	1.68½
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	576.6	417.2

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

July 11, 1973

World sugar No. 11: Sept. 8.91-96, Oct. 8.57-60, March 8.90, May 8.69-72, July 8.53 n, Sept. 8.25, Oct. 8.10.

Wool: Oct. 238.0, Dec. 236.0 b, March 231.0 b, May 226.0, July 222.5 b.

Cocoa: July 76.70, Sept. 72.00, Dec. 67.00, March 62.95, May 61.00, July 59.85, Sept. 58.50.

Copper: Sept. 84.45, Oct. 82.55, Dec. 81.50, Jan. 80.70, March 79.40, May 78.10, July 78.85.

Orange juice: Sept. 48.40 b, Nov. 47.30, Jan. 48.00, March 48.85 b, May 49.30 b, July 49.65 b, Sept. 49.85 b.

Potatoes: Nov. 6.50, March 6.55, April 6.90, May 7.60.

Silver: Sept. 280.00, Dec. 285.60, Jan. 287.50, March 290.60, May 293.30, July 296.00, Sept. 298.70.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Oct.	54.40	56.30	54.20	55.35	+15
Dec.	52.52	54.45	52.50	53.45	—25
Mar.	52.10	53.92	52.10	52.95	—35
May	52.10	53.50	52.05	52.70	—30
Jul.	51.85	53.30	51.85	b53.35	

U.S. Commodity Prices

Oct.	50.00	50.00	49.70	b49.25	+45
Dec.	48.00	48.61	47.90	b47.80	+35

B—Bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Jul	2.66	2.73¼	2.66	2.73	2.64
Sep	2.59	2.68½	2.59	2.68¼	2.58½
Dec	2.61	2.67¾	2.61	2.67¾	2.58
Mar	2.63	2.68¾	2.62	2.65¾	2.58¼
May	2.58	2.63½	2.57½	2.61½	2.53½
CORN					
Jul	2.16	2.24	2.15	2.24	2.15
Sep	2.01	2.09	2.01	2.07	1.99½
Dec	1.93½	2.03½	1.92¼	2.03½	1.93½
Mar	1.96½	2.05¼	1.96½	2.05¼	1.95½
May	1.98½	2.05¼	1.97	2.05¼	1.96
SOYBEANS					
Jul	7.25	7.55	7.20	7.53	7.40
Aug	7.25	7.50	7.25	7.43	7.65
Sep	6.60	6.70	6.60	6.73	6.43
Nov	5.56	5.98	5.56	5.96	5.63
Jan	5.53	5.90	5.46	5.93	5.67
Mar	5.50	5.93	5.53	5.89	5.57
May	5.45	5.87½	5.45	5.87	5.69
SOYBEAN OIL					
Jul	18.93	19.40	18.93	b19.33	18.83
Aug	18.50	18.65	17.97	18.60	17.93
Sep	17.50	17.85	17.20	17.73	17.20
Oct	16.35	16.75	16.20	16.70	16.25
Dec	14.95	15.75	14.80	15.50	14.97
Jan	14.80	15.50	14.60	15.43	14.80
Mar	14.70	15.40	14.55	15.20	14.63
May	14.65	15.30	14.50	15.15	14.75
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Jul	205.00	206.00	203.00	206.00	216.00
Aug	232.00	232.00	232.00	232.00	247.00
Sep	219.00	219.00	21.00	219.00	234.00
Oct	182.00	197.00	183.00	196.00	183.00
Dec	167.00	186.00	167.00	185.50	172.00
Jan	163.00	184.00	165.00	183.00	171.00
Mar	168.00	183.00	168.00	183.00	171.00
May	167.00	183.00	169.00	183.00	170.00
SILVER					
Aug	255.60	278.10	264.83	278.70	269.50
Oct	271.00	284.50	269.40	284.00	274.60
Dec	275.00	288.70	273.70	288.50	279.00
Feb	277.50	292.80	277.00	292.10	282.80
Apr	282.50	295.00	279.70	295.00	286.00
Jun	292.50	297.50	282.50	297.50	287.00
Aug	285.00	279.70	285.00	297.70	290.80
Oct	—	—	—	301.50	293.60
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Aug	48.90	49.90	48.90	b49.90	48.87
Oct	49.40	50.45	49.40	50.25	49.42
Dec	49.50	50.50	49.50	50.25	49.50
Feb	49.50	50.50	49.37	50.30	49.45
Apr	49.30	49.97	49.25	49.52	49.40
Jun	47.20	49.75	47.20	49.52	49.25
Aug	49.50	b47.45	a48.55	48.95	a48.05

Sales: Aug 2,436; Oct 3,563; Dec 2,523; Feb 1,932; Apr 633; Jun 69; Aug 62.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
SHELL EGGS					
Jul	54.60	55.25	54.60	55.00	54.50
Aug	57.00	58.50	57.00	b58.35	56.55
Sep	63.35	65.75	63.35	b65.73	63.70
Oct	63.20	61.50	63.20	b65.50	b63.50
Nov	67.25	68.35	67.25	b68.85	b66.95
Dec	69.30	71.75	69.00	71.60	69.85
Jan	65.25	67.50	65.00	67.50	65.50
Feb	62.00	64.30	62.00	64.00	62.65

Sales: Jul 2; Aug 93; Sep 1,275; Oct 75; Nov 65; Dec 1,1[illegible]; Jan 83; Feb 40.

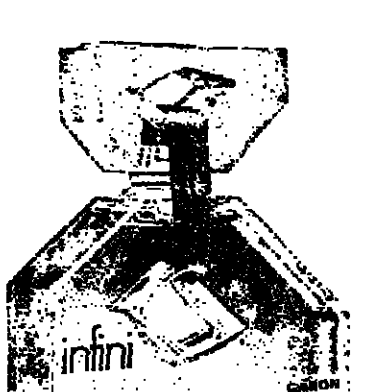
	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
LIVE HOGS					
Jul	44.50	45.47	a44.30	45.47	43.92
Aug	46.70	47.20	46.10	47.05	48.75
Oct	46.25	47.35	46.10	47.27	45.90
Dec	47.10	48.05	47.10	47.60	46.70
Feb	47.20	48.05	47.10	47.70	47.00
Apr	44.65	45.75	44.50	45.45	44.60
Jun	44.60	45.80	44.50	45.55	b44.60
Jul	43.60	44.80	43.60	a44.80	43.70
Aug	42.00	b43.25	42.00	b43.35	42.75

Sales: July 434; Aug 460; Oct 1,212; Dec 1,160; Feb 655; Apr 230; June 84; July 42; Aug 32.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Jul	58.20	58.20	58.20	b58.20	b58.20
Aug	58.20	58.20	58.20	b58.20	b58.20
Feb	68.40	69.37	68.40	b69.37	67.80
Mar	67.55	68.87	67.55	b68.87	67.25
May	67.25	68.20	67.20	68.20	67.00
Jul	67.00	67.60	a66.25	66.87	a66.20
Aug	—	b66.12	—	b66.12	65.20

Sales: July 2; Aug 15; Feb 1,650; March 526; May 130; July 1; Aug 0.

Open Interest: July 727; Aug 2,060; Feb 2,270; March 597; May 706; July 13; Aug 1.



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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds								
Aer Lingus 8¼-81	95¼	96¼	Hill Samuel 8½-86	96½	97½	Apco 6-89	69½	71
Am.Brands 8-81	97¾	98¾	Iceland 8-87	88	89	Alusuisse 4½-87	96½	98½
Anglo-Am 7½-87	85¼	86¼	I.C.I. 7½-92	86½	87½	Amer Can 4¼-85	81	82½
Amax 8-76	96½	97½	I.N.I. 8-87	90	91	Am Tob 5¼-88	107½	111½
Amax 8¼-86	99¼	100¼	Ireland 8¼-89	91	92	Ashland 5-88	85¾	86¾
ASEA 8½-86	93½	94½	I.S.E. 8¼-85	94	95	BroadHale 4¼-87	97	98
Ashland 8-87	93½	94¼	Intl Util 8¼-82	96	97	Chevron 5-88	120½	121½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	93¼	94¼	Kimberley 8½-86	98½	99½	Chesebg 6¼-84	135	137
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	96½	97½	Klein Ben 8¼-87	96¼	97¼	Chrysler 4¾-88	72½	73½
B.N.P. 8¼-77	98½	99½	Lyons 8¾-86	97	98	Chrysler 5-88	76¼	77¼
Barclay 8¼-86	97	98	Metro Est 8½-86	96	97	Cont Tel 5½-88	100½	101½
Beecham 8¼-86	95⅞	96⅝	Monsanto 8½-85	100¾	101¾	Cumminsin 6¼-85	92¾	93¾
BICC 7¾-87	88¼	89¼	Mount Isa 8½-86	94	95	Dart Ind 4¾-87	105	106
Borg Warn 8-79	96½	97½	Newfoundld 8½-86	99½	100½	EastKodak 4½-83	146½	148
Borregaard 8¾-86	96¾	97¾	Nickel (Le) 9-86	100	101	Fedders 5-92	73¾	74¾
CN PTT 8-86	94¾	95¾	NorgKomBk 7½-8	85¼	86¼	Firestone 5-88	87	88
Carlsberg 8¾-86	98½	99½	Ontario 8½-86	97¾	98¾	Ford 5-83	94	95
Carrier 8-87	93¾	94¾	Oslo 8¼-86	95½	96½	Ford 6-86	102¼	103¼
C. Lafarge 8½-86	98	99	Otis Elv 8¼-85	99¼	100¼	GenElec 4¼-83	103¼	104¼
C.F.E. 8-87	88½	89½	OwensCorn 9-86	100¼	101¼	GenElec 4¼-87	100½	101½
Com Union	97¾	98¾	Pekema 8¾-86	97½	98½	Gen Foods 4½-82	93½	95
Cont Oil 7-80	93½	91½	Pennwalt 8-86	91½	92½	Gillette 4¾-82	101½	102½
Conoco 8-85	93	94	Petronor 8½-86	97½	98½	Halliburt 4¼-87	128	129½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	93	94	PhilMorris 8-78	100¼	101¼	Honeywell 6-86	109	110½
Copen City 8-84	95	97½	PhilMorris 8½-86	100	101	I.S.E. 5-88	81¼	82¼
Copen Coun 7¾-87	89½	90½	Plessey 8¼-86	94¼	95¼	I.S.E. 6¼-89	90	91
Copen Tel 8½-86	96	97	QuebecHyd 8½-86	96¼	97¼	J. Logan 4½-83	83	84
Corning 8¼-86	99½	100½	Queensld 8½-86	94¼	95¼	LTV 5-88	46½	48
Cut Ham 8-87	93¾	94¾	Ralston 7½-87	88½	89½	MarMidland 5-88	94½	95½
Denmark 9-82	101½	102½	Rank 8¼-86	98	99	Mass Mut 6¼-87	88	89
Denmark 7½-90	86½	87½	Richardson 8¼-85	100	101	Miles 4¾-93	96½	97½
Dow Cor 8½-86	99¾	100¾	S.A.S. 8-88	92½	93½	Morgan JP 4½-87	118½	120
Dupont 7½-78	95½	96½	Scott 8¼-86	99¼	100¼	Motorola 4½-83	121½	122½
E.D.F. 8½-86	99½	100½	Shell 8-86	96½	97½	Murphy Oil 5-89	125½	128
E.I.B. 7½-84	97	99	Shell 7½-87	90	91	Nabisco 5½-88	100	101
E.I.B. 8½-86	100	101	Sth Africa 8-87	89½	90½	Owens Ill 4½-87	97½	98¼
E.I.B. 7½-90	93¾	94¾	Sybron 8-87	92½	93½	PanAm 5¼-88	71	72
Esso 7½-76	96½	97½	Textron 7¾-87	89	90	Penney JC 4½-87	106	107
Esso 8-86 Nov	97	98	Transamer 8½-86	95½	96½	Phil Lamp 4¾-83	121	122
Escom 8½-86	95½	96½	Transocean 8-86	94½	95½	R.C.A. 5-88	88½	89½
FinMtgBk 8½-85	96	97	Transocean 8-84	95	96	Revlon 4¾-87	102	103
Ford 8-81	99	100	Transocean 7½-87	89¾	90¾	Revlon 4½-87	96	97
GenMills 8-86	94	95	T.R.W. 8¾-86	97½	98½	Reynolds M 5-88	68½	69½
GenMot 8¼-76	100	101	Union Oil 7-79	91½	92½	Squibb Intl 4¼-87	107	108
GenMot 8-86	101¾	102¾	Union Oil 7½-87	89½	90½	Texaco 4½-88	97½	98½
Granges 8½-89	93	94	Utah 8-87	91½	92½	UnCarb 4½-82	92½	93½
Grolier 8¾-86	93¾	94¾	Volvo 8-87	93	94	WarnLam 4½-87	116½	117½
GTE 8¼-86	93½	94½	Wellcome 8½-87	93	94			
Guar Roy 8-87	92¼	93¼	Will Glyn 8¼-87	95	96			
Haas 8-78	97½	98½	**Convertible Bonds**					
Haas 8¾-86	100	101	Addressog 4½-88	62½	63½			
Hambros 7¾-87	92¾	93¾	Amexco 4¼-87	113½	114½			
Helsinki 8¾-86	99	100	Am Mot 6-92	98½	100½			
			Amoco 5½-84	116¾	117¾			

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	95.76	89.79	116.24
Previous	95.71	89.73	117.16

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Eurodollars

July 11, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	9	9 1/4	— 1/4
One Month	9 1/8	9 1/4	— 1/2
3 Months	9 1/2	9 5/8	— 5/16
6 Months	9 11/16	9 13/16	— 1/8
One Year	9 7/16	9 9/16	— 1/8

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	129.7	129.0	144.3	127.2
Brussels	160.09	159.30	166.88	154.14
Frankfurt	126.84	124.74	156.21	123.00
London 30.	431.6	438.8	509.5	426.5
London 500.	185.35	185.11	217.36	183.35
Milan	124.46	131.05	147.28	95.40
Paris	103.1	101.7	118.3	99.8
Sydney	557.66	556.99	667.37	521.40
Tokyo (o).	373.18	368.45	422.48	340.11
Tokyo (o).	4863.36	4792.47	5359.74	4377.71
Zurich	363.1	361.3	418.8	349.7

(n) new. (o) old.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-17

Air Prod	FstInt Bksh	MorganJP
Amer Chain	FstNat City	Pfizer
Am Sterlliz	Foxboro	Saul RlEst
Bucy Erie	Helene Rub	Weyerhsr
CentTelUt	Hudson Bay	Weyr 2.75pf
Vornwith Oil	Jeff Pilot	

NEW LOWS-41

Am Dist Tel	IllCent pf	Saul RlEst
Amstar pf A	JerC 9.36pf	Std Intl
ArmcoStl pf	JerCe 8.12pf	StatMut Sec
Bank of Va	JerCe 7.88pf	StokeVC pf
Benef 4.50pf	KCPL 4.35pf	Super Valu
Big Three	Kentcky Ut	SprmktG pf
Book Mnth	Lbty Loan	Texaco Inc
ComEd Bwt	NatFuelGs	Transcn Lin
CnPw 7.45pf	NtInd 1.25pf	Vestaur Sec
ContData pf	NorIllGas	Wachov Cp
Dayin Hud	Occi 3.60pf	WnUn 4.60pf
Delmar PLt	Overn Tran	Will Ross
DonLuf Jen	Ph El 8.75pf	WisEl 8.90pf
Hospit Am	PSEG 7.40pf	

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

July 11, 1973

Magnavox	451,500	9½	+ ⅛
FedNat Mtg	369,200	18⅝	+ ⅝
Ramada In	274,300	9⅛	+ ⅞
Crocker Nat	255,100	24	— ⅝
EastnAirL	221,200	9¾	+ ⅛
Am Airlin	195,700	11⅜	+ ½
IntTelTel	173,800	33⅛	+ ⅝
Am Tel&Tel	133,000	51⅝	+ ¼
FstNat City	124,300	42	
Chrysler	123,900	26⅛	+2⅛
Texaco Inc	121,700	33⅛	— ⅛
Boeing	115,400	18⅝	+ ⅜
ContAirLin	113,600	8¼	+ ⅜
De Soto Inc	110,900	9½	— ½
Gen Motors	110,800	67¼	+ ⅞

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	18.73	15.09
Advances	1274	1126
Declines	224	350
Unchanged	256	296
Total issues	1784	1772
New 1973 highs	17	5
New 1973 lows	41	55

Most Actives—American

	Vol.	Close	Chg.
FoxSta Phot	102,200	10⅛	— ⅞
TWA wt	93,600	6⅛	
Syntex	74,500	89	+ ¾
Champ Ho	70,600	5⅞	+ ⅜
Connr. Cp	61,500	14⅛	+1½
Am Petrof	63,700	33½	— ½
Telepromp	46,500	17⅝	+1⅛
BanstrCH Lt	40,100	24⅞	+1½
Brascan Ltd	37,300	18¼	
Gen Cinema	35,200	17¼	+1½

Appr. total stock sales 2,730,000
Stock sales year ago 3,693,770

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
22.62	22.34	22.58	+.22

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	893.21	911.80	889.90	908.19	+19.87
20 Trn	162.45	165.35	160.98	164.11	+ 2.78
15 Util	101.90	102.66	101.25	102.28	+ 0.86
65 Stk	273.63	278.55	272.22	277.24	+ 5.16

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrial	118.95	116.00	118.50	+2.66
20 Railroads	35.73	34.86	35.55	+0.65
55 Utilities	54.13	53.28	53.77	+0.30
500 Stocks	106.21	103.64	105.79	+2.27

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.86	55.00	55.86	+1.26
Industrials	61.17	60.20	61.17	+1.52
Transportation	34.21	33.78	34.21	+0.81
Utility	37.90	37.73	37.90	+0.25
Finance	68.14	67.29	68.14	+1.67

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
July 10	280,093	314,973	8,133
July 9	256,714	429,328	7,994
July 6	226,673	292,193	7,275
July 5	241,002	280,821	9,550
July 3	348,726	396,824	12,898
July 2	335,331	383,421	10,445

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

Belgium Readies Nine-Point Plan To Fight Inflation

BRUSSELS, July 11 (Reuters).—Belgium's Economics Minister Willy Claes has proposed a nine-point plan to intensify Belgian anti-inflation policy, the Economics Ministry said yesterday.

The spokesman confirmed a local press report that listed these nine points in the plan:

- Strict respect for limits fixed on public spending by the finance minister and the budget minister.
- Strict application of criteria for granting investment subsidies, and possible suppression of certain *short-term* special tax aids.
- Extension of the early warning system for price increases until the end of the year.
- Inclusion in the early warning system of firms with an annual revenue of less than 5 million francs.
- Possibly, a freeze on rents.
- *Reform* of Belgium's voluntary contractual savings scheme to make it more attractive.
- Measures to reinforce overall credit limits.
- Tighter control on hire purchase and personal loans.
- A new appeal to moderation directed at professional organizations.

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ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

A NEW PRESIDENT AT UNITED ARTISTS

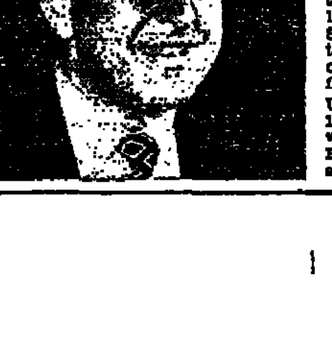
New York, San Francisco and Paris, Sunday, July 1st, 1973: Eric Pleskow will become President and Chief Executive Officer of United Artists Corporation, a Transamerica subsidiary, effective October 1st, 1973, it was announced by John R. Beckett, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Transamerica, and Arthur B. Krim, Chairman of United Artists. Pleskow will succeed David V. Picker, currently United Artists' President and Chief Executive Officer who, at his own request, will leave the film company to form his own production company. The production company to be formed by Picker will enter into an exclusive contract with United Artists. The contract calls for United Artists to finance and distribute a number of pictures produced by Picker's company between October 1, 1973, and December 31, 1974, and provides for additional renewal beyond that date.

According to Krim, the new arrangement was concluded after Picker had indicated that he wished to concentrate all of his activities in production.

Picker said that he could best serve his own interests and those of United Artists by becoming one of the company's principal independent producers.

United Artists looks to Picker's company to supply approximately 20% of new film production during the contract period, Krim said.

Pleskow, who has served as Executive Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer of United Artists since January 1, 1973, is 49 years old and a member of United Artists Board of Directors. Pleskow joined United Artists in 1951 as a Foreign Department Executive in



the New York home office. He then served successively as Manager in South Africa (1952) and Manager in Germany (1953-61). Over the next four years he was Assistant Continental Manager and then Continental Manager. In the fall of 1962 he returned to the Home Office as Vice-President in charge of International Distribution.

Picker, 41, joined United Artists Corporation in 1956, in 1969 was elected President and assumed the duties of Chief Executive Officer on January 1, 1973. Krim said that he was pleased that the new independent production contract both satisfies Picker's desires and provides for a continuation of a relationship of long standing between United Artists and Picker.

United Artists had first quarter net profits in 1973 of $4.3 million compared to $4 million for the first quarter in 1972. Its total net profit in 1972 was $10.8 million, based in part on a theatrical gross which was the highest of any company in the industry for fiscal 1972.

United Artists was founded in 1919. In 1951 the management of the company was assumed by Krim and Robert S. Benjamin who continue as Chairman and Co-Chairman respectively.

American Stock Exchange Trading

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26⅝	12½	AAR Corp	11	18	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+⅛
11⅝	8⅛	AbrdMf .40b	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3¼	1⅞	Aberdon Pet	75	2	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
3⅝	2	Acme Haml	75	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
18	3⅝	Action Ind	4	20	4⅛	4	4⅛	
5⅞	2⅝	Adam Russl	10	7	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅛	1⅞	ADM Indust		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅝	10¼	Admirlin .50	4	2	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+⅛
17½	7½	Adobo Corp	17	58	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
2⅝	1¼	Aerodex Inc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
7¼	3⅝	AeroFlo .08r	6	1	4	4	4	
4⅛	2⅛	Aeronca Inc		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Aerosol	8	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
8⅝	4⅞	AffilCap .39t	4	25	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Affil Cp wt		20	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
10⅞	4¾	Affil Hsp .20	11	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
16	5½	AIC Phl .56t	7	10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Aiken Ind	11	2	2½	2½	2½	
12	7¼	Airborn Frt	14	55	8½	8⅝	8½	+⅛
11¼	6¾	Airpax .45t	7	22	7⅞	6⅞	7⅞	+⅞
19½	13⅝	Airwick .16	23	24	16	16	16	+⅛
19½	13½	AjaxMag .60	13	2	13½	13½	13½	
58	54	AlaP pf4.20		225	56	55	56	—1½
19⅝	13⅛	Alan Wood	7	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	
7⅝	4¼	Alaska Airl		29	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
4⅝	2½	Alba Waldn		3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
12½	6⅞	Alcolac .05e	11	1	7	7	7	+⅛
17	7¾	Alleghy Airl	12	83	9	8½		+⅛
8⅛	3	AllegA wtN		21	4	3¼	3¾	+⅛
10⅝	5⅞	Alleg Cp wt		15	6½	5⅞	6¼	+⅛
13⅝	6⅞	AllanTR .79t	6	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅞	+⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Allied Art	2	7	3⅛	3¼	3⅝	
12⅝	8½	Allied Cnirl	9	2	8¾	8¼	8¾	
26½	17⅛	AlldThr 1.14	6	1	18	18	18	
1⅝	¼	Altec Corp		15	¼	¼	¼	
1¼	⅛	Altec Cp wt		4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4⅞	2⅞	Altec Crp pf		6	2⅛	2¾	2⅛	+⅛
11⅞	7	AlterFds .50	6	27	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+⅛
12⅝	8⅛	AlumSpc .44	6	7	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+⅛
6½	2⅞	Amco Ind	37	115	2¼	2½	2⅞	—⅛
12	5	AHessLL wt		21	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
4⅞	2	Am Agroncs		2	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
14	8⅛	AmBiltrl .50	5	16	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+⅛
26⅞	14⅞	AmBusP .20	17	7	16	16	16	+⅛
3½	⅞	ACenMtg wt		13	1½	1	1½	+⅛
30⅜	24⅞	AFitch 2.7e	9	26	28½	28	28¼	+⅛
5	2	AmFitch wt		17	3¼	2¾	3⅛	+⅛
16½	10½	AmGard Pd	8	11	10⅞	10⅝	10½	—⅛
10⅞	6½	Alsraeli .26e	7	3	7⅛	7½	7½	—⅛
44¼	36⅝	AmMf 1.82e	6	1	37½	37½	37½	
21	5⅛	AmMI I .10e	6	94	8	7½	8	+¼
38½	31½	A Petrl 1.10	12	607	34¼	33⅞	33½	—⅛
⅛	1-64	AmPetrof rt		21	1-64	1-64	1-64	
14⅝	6½	A Plan 2.33t	20	16	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
4⅞	3⅛	A Prec .05e	17	3	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	
11	9⅞	A RltTr .80a	11	3	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	—⅛
2¼	1⅛	AmRltyT wt		10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
16¼	4½	Am Recreat	5	44	5¼	5	5	
18⅛	6¾	ASafeE .58t	6	166	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+⅛
6¼	3¼	A Techl .05e	5	11	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
26¼	7¼	AmTrain Sv	14	60	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	+1¼
62	16	AMICCp .04	11	29	17¼	16¼	17⅛	+⅛
		Anglo In.10e		15	1½	1½	1½	
24½	6¼	Anthony Ind	4	55	9	8⅛	9	+1
2	1	AO Indust	11	16	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
4	1¼	Applid Data	17	4	1⅛	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
30½	20½	AquilCa .20	23	18	22¾	21¾	22¾	+1¼
2⅛	1	Argus Inc		8	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
22¼	12⅞	ArizCol .08a	11	17	14⅞	13½	14⅞	+1⅜
27⅞	19⅛	ArkLGs 1.30	7	46	21⅛	20	20¾	+⅛
14⅞	10⅛	Armac Ent	7	23	14¼	13¾	13⅞	—⅛
15⅞	6⅞	Armin Cp	5	22	8⅛	7⅝	7¾	+⅛
10⅛	5¼	Arrow Elect	5	9	6	5⅝	5¾	+⅛
18¼	8	Arundel .8⅞t	9	20	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+⅛
4½	2¾	Arwood Cp		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
16½	9¼	AshlOil Can	15	16	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+⅛
12½	7⅛	Aspro .40b	5	2	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
15¾	8	Asamera O	24	139	9¼	8 7-16	9¼	+13-16
24⅞	7½	AsdMt 2.10e	59	22	⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
30¾	22¼	AsdProd .40	8	13	28¼	27¾	28⅛	+⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Astrex Inc	9	6	3⅛	3¼	3⅞	+⅛
2	1	Atco Chem		30	1	1	1	
7¾	2¼	AtlcaMtg wt		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
24⅞	10⅛	AtlCMI 1.20e	10	58	24⅞	24	24	
1⅛	13-16	Atlas Cp wt		17	15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
33⅞	17½	Augatinc .10	28	10	22½	21¼	22⅛	+1
26¼	11	Austral Oil	13	49	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+⅛
9⅛	4	Auto Bldg	6	7	5	5⅛	5⅛	
7½	3	Autmat Rad	6	11	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
8¾	4⅝	AutmSvc .20	7	11	7⅛	7¼	7⅝	—⅛
8	3⅝	AVC Corp	14	7	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
9⅝	4⅞	AVEMC .14	10	21	5⅝	5¼	5⅞	+⅛
49¾	32½	Avondl 1.26b	8	7	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+⅜
23¼	16⅝	AVX Ceram	18	7	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
12¾	8⅝	BadgMtr .48	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+¼
6⅝	5¼	BaldSec .3ie		3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
18⅝	14⅝	BanFd 1.45e		2	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+⅛
4⅛	1⅜	BangPun wt		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
35⅝	18	BanstrCll Lt	12	401	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	+1½
		BanstrCll in		24	22¼	21¼	22¼	
21	9⅝	BankrU .20e	18	14	13¼	12⅝	13⅛	+1⅛
7⅝	3	Banner .02e	5	27	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
5⅞	3½	Barbra Lyn	7	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+⅛
7⅛	2¾	Barclay Ind	7	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
9⅛	3½	Barnes Eng		16	4	4	4	+⅛
15⅛	7½	Barnwel Ind	23	9	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
12⅛	6⅝	Barry R .42t	9	25	7¼	7	7¼	+⅛
12⅞	6⅛	BarryWr .32		u512	7	6¾	7	+⅛
3½	1⅝	Bartell Med		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
8⅝	3¾	Barth Sp .27	7	45	4¼	3¾	4	+⅛
3½	1⅝	Baruch Fost		17	1½	1¼	1¼	—⅛
7½	3⅞	Barwick ET	16	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
6⅞	3	BasinPet Cp	11	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
13⅞	10	BayrkU .57e		9	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Bell Ind .08	6	12	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
28⅝	20¾	BenSM 2.65e	8	11	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	+⅜
8⅞	2⅝	BenStMg wt		2	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
6½	3⅝	Benrus Crp	9	4		3¾	4	+⅛
15¼	4½	Berg En .44t	4	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
7½	6	BergRlt .36e		22	7¼	7	7¼	+⅛
1	⅜	BergRlt wt		1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7⅝	3¼	Berg Bruns		11	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
17	12⅝	Brg B pf1.15		1	12¾	12⅝	12¾	—⅛
18½	6½	Berven .08h	10	59	8⅛	6⅞	8⅛	+1¼
4⅞	1⅝	Beverly Ent	8	20	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
14⅞	5⅞	BevHill Bnc	6	9	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+⅜
32½	14	Bic Pen .27	19	9	11⅞	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛
29¾	16⅝	BgBear 1.08	5	3	18	18	18	—⅛
20½	14½	BirkMf .80a	7	5	15	14¾	15	+⅛
31¼	12⅝	BinnySm .70	8	6	13⅞	12¾	13⅝	+⅝
14¼	5	Bio Dynam	9	46	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+1
10⅞	7⅝	Bissings .60	6	15	8	7¾	8	+½
4½	2⅝	Blount .06	5	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	+⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Bluebird Inc	7	12	3	3	3	
1⅛	¼	Bluebird wt		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1-16
24½	9⅞	Bodin Ap .20	6	41	14¼	13¾	13⅞	+⅝
11¼	4⅞	Bohack Clp		4	5⅝	5	5⅝	+⅝
12⅞	5¾	Bolt Berank	8	14	6⅞	6	6⅞	+⅞
4½	1	Boothe Cmp		15	1⅞	1½	1½	—⅛
38⅝	19¼	Bowmar Ins	14	271	29½	28½	29¼	+¾
25¾	8	Bowne .20	5	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	+⅛
55	25⅞	BowVall .10	134	34	29⅞	28⅞	29⅞	+2¼
26¾	7⅝	Brad Ragan	8	33	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
50	23⅞	BradfCm Sy	40	74	24½	22	24¼	+2⅜
8	4	Brnchin .26	7	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17½	9½	BranifAr wt		15	11½	11⅝	11½	+½
16	8¼	BrifAirA .50t		3	10	9⅞	10	+½
21¼	17¾	BrascanLt 1	4	373	18½	18	18¼	
20½	12½	BraunEn .44	5	8	12¾	12½	12½	—⅛
10⅝	4	Breeze Corp		2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅛
16¼	12	Brewer .40	6	8	12	12	12	—⅛
3¼	1⅜	BroDart Ind	8	1	1½	1½	1½	—⅛
9½	4⅝	BrooksP .16	11	4	6	5⅝	6	+¼
4⅝	2	BrownCo wt		30	3⅛	3	3⅛	
30⅞	19⅞	BwnFA .40b	15	2	22¼	22	22	—⅛
33⅞	21	BwnFB .40b	14	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	—⅛
34⅝	24⅝	BTMtg 2.67e	10	41	28½	28	28¼	
7⅞	3	BTU Eng	36	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
5⅞	2¾	Buehler Cp	23	1	3	3	3	—⅛
15⅞	9½	Buell In .25r	6	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+⅛
27⅞	15⅞	BundyCp 1a	6	7	17½	16⅝	17¼	+⅞
5⅛	1⅞	Burgess Ind		5	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+⅛
20¾	10	Burnsint .60	14	14	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+⅛
10½	4¼	Butler Aviat	9	106	7½	6⅝	7⅛	+⅞
27¼	16	Buttes G Oil	31	57	23½	23⅛	23¼	+⅛
8⅞	3¾	Cablcom Gn		10	4	4	4	—⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Cagles In A	9	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
17⅞	7⅝	Calder .15b	7	40	9½	8⅝	9⅛	+1⅛
13⅛	5⅝	Calcomp		20	7½	7⅞	7⅛	
24¼	15¼	Cal PriCm 1	9	13	15¼	15¼	15⅛	+⅛
4⅝	2¾	Calvert Exp	12	4	3	3	3	+⅛
13¾	6⅛	Camcoln .05		9	6¾	6½	6¾	+⅛
8⅛	5 1-16	CampChib	69	147	7½	7⅛	7 11-16	+
11¼	8¼	Campin .30b	5	15	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
4⅝	2⅝	CdnExp GO	46	28	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
11	5 9-16	Cdn Homstd	70	6	6⅝	6 1-16	6⅝	+5-16
14	12⅛	CdnIntPw 1	4	12	12¾	12½	12¾	+⅛
9½	5⅞	CdnJvln .20t	266	69	8⅛	7⅝	8	+⅛
5⅛	3⅝	CdnMar .10e	13	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
15⅞	9⅝	Cdn Occidnt	13	14	11½	11⅛	11½	+⅜
58⅝	41	Cdn SuprOil	62	7	50¾	50⅝	50⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Canvert Int		18	3	2¾	2¾	—⅛
3⅝	1¼	Canoga Ind	8	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅛	3⅞	Capital Res	9	4	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
5⅝	3	CapitlFd .12	14	11	3½	32	3¼	+⅛
13¼	6⅝	Capitol Inds	13	43	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+
21½	4⅞	Caressa .20	5	79	6⅞	5¾	6⅞	+⅛
100	79¾	Carnatn .88	25	49	83	80½	83	+2¼
15½	11⅝	CarPipl .80b	9	12	13½	13¼	13⅛	+⅜
72½	65¾	CaroPL pf 5		z10	66½	66½	66½	
9⅝	4⅛	Carr wt		45	5	4⅞	4¾	+⅛
9	4	Carrols Dev	9	12	4½	4⅞	4½	+⅛
20½	16⅞	Castle A .86	5	3	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
2¼	1½	Castleton In	34	16	½	1⅝	1⅞	+⅛
20½	10	Castlwd Int	20	10	14	13½	13¾	+⅛
13¼	6½	Cavitron Cp	20	14	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
4⅞	1⅝	CellyCraft		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
47⅝	44⅝	CenM pf3.50		z110	44⅝	44½	44⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	CentSec .06e		21	5	5	5	
24	17⅝	CenS pf1.25		z100	17¾	17¾	17¾	—⅛
6⅞	3⅝	CentInd .11r	5	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	—⅛
15½	9½	Cenvill Com	3	19	10⅝	10	10¼	+⅛
6⅝	3	Certified Cp	4	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
2⅞	1	Cerfron Cp	25	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
14⅞	3⅞	ChampH .02	12	706	6	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
3	1⅜	Charan Ind	8	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅞	3⅞	Chartr Med	15	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
8⅞	6	CHBFds .23t	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
27¼	22¾	ChiRiv 1.60a	8	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+⅛
11¼	3¾	ChicUnl .51t	8	9	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	+⅛
20¼	9	Child World	16	11	10¼	10¼	10¼	+⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Christian Co	7	33	2⅛	2	2⅛	
17⅞	15⅝	CICvF 1.80e		6	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
4¾	1¾	ClMtgGr wt		29	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Cinema 5 Lt	20	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
2	⅞	Cinerama		18	1⅛	1	1	
36½	10	Circle K .36	11	33	11¼	11	11¼	+⅛
9½	4⅞	CitznFinl .16	8	8	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+⅛
18⅞	15⅝	CitMtg 1.67e	9	12	16½	16¼	16½	+⅛
2⅝	1⅜	CitzMtgl wt		2	2	2	2	—
9⅝	7	CityGsFl .50	6	10	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	—⅛
10¾	6⅝	CK Petrolm	26	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
9⅞	3½	CL Finl	4	7	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅛
3⅝	1¾	Clark Cons	20	1	2	2	2	—⅛
16¾	9¾	Clark Gr .30	6	7	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+⅛
17⅞	8⅝	Clarkan Ind	8	15	9⅝	9	9⅞	+⅛
10½	3⅝	Clarostat	5	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
4¾	2	Clary Corp		1	2	2	2	
11½	5½	Clopay .05r	4	15	5¾	5¼	5¼	—⅛
4⅞	2½	CMI Corp	39	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
61¾	13	CMI Inv wt		36	16¼	15	16¼	+1⅛
8⅝	2½	CoBuild Cos	2	4	3½	3	3	—⅛
12⅝	7½	Coaclomn In	5	9	8½	7⅞	8⅛	+⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Codesco .10g	12	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+⅛
20⅝	11	Coff Mat .48	14	64	16½	15¼	16⅝	+1⅛
7⅛	3⅞	Cohu In .15e	10	5	4½	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
20½	4⅞	Colt Intl	7	47	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
26¾	11⅞	Cole Nat .48	6	3	12¼	12	12¼	+⅛
33	14⅝	Coleman .44	12	66	17⅝	16⅞	17	+⅛
12⅝	6¾	CollTow .07e	4	13	7¾	7	7¾	+⅛
11⅞	3¼	Col Coml .20	8	5	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
10⅞	6¾	ColonSnd .30	12	29	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	—⅛
25¼	15¾	ColwellC .28	9	3	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
33½	25⅞	ColwM 2.89e	9	13	27½	29¼	29⅞	+⅛
44	15	Comb Com	16	26	22¼	21	22¼	+¾
38⅞	14⅝	Cmbustn Eq	16	59	18¼	16⅛	18	+2⅛
32½	25	Cominco 1	22	6	31⅝	30¼	31⅝	+1⅜
		Cominco fnl		1	30½	30½	30½	
38⅝	8⅝	ComIAlll .27	7	4	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
16¾	11⅝	CmlMat .60b	5	8	13¼	13	13⅛	+⅜
9	3	Commodor	8	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
7⅛	2⅝	ComHlth Co	10	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
16⅝	5⅝	ComPsyc Cl	10	27	8	7⅝	7⅞	+½
30½	24¾	Com PS 1.62	7	3	25½	25¼	25⅛	+⅛
6⅝	4	Compac Cp	6	6	4½	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
12⅞	7¾	Compoin .32	5	3	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Cmpreh Des		11	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
2⅛	1¼	CompuDyn	22	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
32⅝	17¼	Compugrp	14	92	21⅛	19⅞	21⅞	+2⅛
2⅝	2	Comput Eq	15	10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
8⅝	1⅝	Comput Inv	6	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅛	9⅞	Concne .28e	6	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
5¼	2⅝	Concrd Fab		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
7⅛	2½	Condec Crp	22	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
4⅞	3⅞	Connlly Con	19	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅞	8	Conrrx .44a	12	615	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝	+1½
13⅝	10½	Conrock .60	7	2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅜
11½	4⅛	Conroy Inc	5	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Con Oil Gas		101	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
14⅞	8¼	Cons Ref .30	9	16	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
2¼	1⅛	Cont Mater	8	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
23⅞	14⅞	Cook Ind	3	14	16¼	15¾	16¼	+1
9⅝	4⅝	Cop Jar .20a	7	4	5½	5⅝	5½	
14¼	4¾	Cordon Intl	10	82	6⅝	5¾	6⅝	+1
21¼	14	Core Labs	16	1	15	15	15	+⅛
24⅞	17	CornBk .79	10	5	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
4⅞	2	Cott Corp		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Cousins wt		10	3¼	3	3	—⅛
37¼	20	CoxCbl Com	42	76	21	20⅝	21	+½
6¼	2¾	Craig Corp	4	4	2½	2¼	2⅝	
8	5	CramrE .21t	11	47	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
9½	4	Creativ Mgt	7	3	6¼	6	6¼	+⅛
20½	15¼	CreolP 2.20a	11	14	17⅞	17⅛	17½	—⅛
4½	2⅝	Crest Foam	27	1	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
4	1½	Crestmont		8	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
67¾	49⅛	Cross AT .42	29	5	49¾	47⅞	49⅛	+⅜
12½	9	CrowlyM .40	4	8	9½	9¼	9½	+⅛
23¾	13½	CwnCP 1.18t	16	16	15¾	15½	15¾	+⅜
13	7¾	Crown I .10e	5	5	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
10⅝	6⅛	Crystal Oil	71	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
17⅝	12	CSECorp .32	5	4	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	—⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Cubic Cp .20	11	31	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+1
4¼	2¼	Curtis Math		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
18⅝	6½	CutterA .22b		12	8⅞	8⅝	8¼	+⅛
18	6	CutterB .22b		10	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+⅜
17½	11⅛	CW Transer	4	5	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+⅛
19	13⅝	Danielin .24	8	6	14	13¾	14	+⅜
3¼	1	Data Contrl		3	1½	1⅜	1½	+⅛
22¾	16¼	Data Docmt	7	7	17¼	17¼	17¼	+⅛
16⅝	8⅝	DavsFd .09h	15	46	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+⅛
18	7⅝	DayMin .10e	43	73	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
5⅝	2	Daytin wt		35	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
3	1½	DCL Inc		45	1½	1½	1½	—⅛
25	11⅞	Dearb St .25	7	21	15⅛	14½	15	+½
13¾	7	Del Labs	5	4	7½	7¾	7½	+⅛
7⅝	1½	DeltaCp Am	3	49	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
20½	8⅝	Dllm Fd .50a	4	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
37⅝	15⅝	Den Tal Ez	12	99	20	17⅞	20	+2½
27¾	18⅛	Depsitr 1.20	9	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
5⅝	2	DeRose Ind	21	2	3	3	3	+⅛
34	18⅝	Deserst Ph	23	47	24⅝	22⅞	24⅝	+2⅛
16⅞	5	Designcr Jw	6	8	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Defecto Scal		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
41½	13½	Dev Cp Am	5	25	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+⅜
15⅝	5	Devon App	5	90	7⅞	6⅞	7⅞	+1⅜
14⅝	7½	DHJ Indust	16	12	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
30⅝	10⅞	DiamM Dril	9	16	16	15	15¼	
5⅞	2⅛	Diebold VC		3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
28	12	DillardSt .40	6	11	15½	15	15½	+⅛
2¼	⅞	Diodes Inc	25	28	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
5⅝	2⅝	Discont Fab	8	7	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	+⅛
16⅞	11⅝	Diversey .52	7	4	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+⅛
1½	⅝	Dvrsf In wt		18	1	1	1	
9⅞	4⅝	Dixilyn Cor		65	5⅞	5	5⅞	+⅜
32⅝	25⅛	Dome Petrl	28	85	31¼	29¾	31¼	+1½
21	16½	Domtar .60	15	4	21⅛	21	21⅛	+⅛
6¼	1⅝	Drew Natl	53	16	2⅛	2	2⅛	
23¼	19⅞	DrexU 2.01e		1	20	20	20	+⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Driver Harr	9	42	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	
12¼	5½	DrFair .40b	10	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
8⅝	5	DuptxPd .16	6	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	—⅛
15⅞	8½	DorTst .23b	13	32	11¼	11	11¼	+⅛
4⅝	2¼	Dynalecin	23	41	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
10¼	4⅝	Dynell .48t	8	1	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
10½	9⅝	E Systm .80	5	16	9½	9¼	9½	+⅛
29⅝	9	ErlScheb .32	8	23	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+⅜
5⅞	4½	Earth R .12	18	25	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
18¼	12⅝	EasonOil .30	13	37	13	12¾	12¾	
10⅞	3	EstnA r .47t	5	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	
15⅛	12	EastnCo .80	6	6	13	12¾	13	+⅛
11⅞	6	Eastrn Frst	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
3¼	1½	Eckmar Cp	11	5	1¾	1⅝	1⅞	+⅛
9½	8½	Edgingtn O	6	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12¼	4	Edmos .13	4	25	4⅝	4½	4⅝	—⅛
8⅞	3⅝	Edo Corp	5	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
9⅛	4¼	Edwards .20	13	29	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Egan M .05e		7	4½	4½	4½	
20⅛	7⅞	EhrnhPh .20	8	44	11¾	11¼	11½	+⅜
6⅛	2⅝	Elcor Chm	18	3	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
8½	5¼	El Hose .20r	8	3	7	7	7	
17⅞	11⅛	Elcclros .80	5	3	11½	11½	11½	—⅛
3⅞	1¾	Elect Assist	13	22	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅞	¾	Elect Comp		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
10¼	5⅝	Electrn Eng	9	4	8	7½	8	+⅜
34⅛	16⅞	ElectrnA .80	11	2	20	19¾	20	+½
10⅞	3⅞	Electsp .36t	8	37	4⅝	4¼	4½	+⅛
22	13⅝	Elk Horn .88	15	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
16	6⅝	El Tronics	7	15	9⅛	8½	9	+⅜
7⅝	2⅛	Empress Int	3	4	2½	2⅛	2½	+⅛
4⅝	1⅝	EquityNat		12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅝	4½	ErnstA .05r	4	1	5	5	5	
5⅝	2	Ero Ind		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
4⅝	2½	Espey Mfg		18	3⅛	3	3¼	+⅛
12½	5½	Esq Rad El	4	11	6¼	5¾	6¼	+⅜
17¼	6½	Etz Lav .09e	8	21	9	8⅞	9	
8⅞	3⅞	Euthenc .20t		23	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+1
17¼	7⅝	Evans Aris	10	42	10	8⅞	10	+1⅛
35¾	13	Excelinv Co	17	26	14⅝	13⅞	14⅞	+1
20½	12⅞	Execuin .24	16	2	13½	13½	13½	
7⅝	3	Fab Ind	7	3	3½	3	3½	
8⅝	6	Fabien .40a	6	4	6½	6¼	6½	+⅛
14⅝	4¾	FabrCe .03e	7	7	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
8¼	2⅝	FairTex Mil	4	9	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
15½	8	FairNbl .07r	5	26	9⅞	9	9⅞	+1⅛
3½	2⅝	Fairmt Chm	125	1	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
11¼	5	Fialcon Sbd	11	4	7	7	7	+⅛
18¼	6	Fam Dol Str	13	33	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+⅜
15¼	5¾	Fash Fa .32t	8	25	7	6½	7	+½
3	⅞	Fed Resrces		73	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
21⅝	12⅝	FedMrt .43a	5	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
16	8⅝	Felmont Oil	10	7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅜
12½	5⅞	Felsway .37	5	35	7½	6⅞	7	+⅛
7⅝	3⅞	Fibrebrd wt		8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
44⅞	30¼	FideIG 3.25e	9	7	33	32¾	32⅝	—⅛
19¼	6¾	FidelcGr wt		8	8	8	8	+⅛
13¼	8½	Film Cp .06	5	4	9¼	9	9¼	+⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Filmways		26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
31½	12⅞	FinSanB .20	5	6	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅜
13⅝	9⅝	FinGen .24b	6	16	10⅜	10½	10¼	+⅛
13¼	9⅝	FinGnA .20b		3	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
25	19½	Fst Dn 1.98e	10	24	22⅛	21⅞	21¾	+⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Fst Denv wt		47	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
25	11⅞	FstS&LS .40	4	22	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+⅜

(Continued on next page.)

Ashland Oil 2nd Quarter Report to Investors.

Earnings jump 41% over 1972.

Ashland Oil earned $15.9 million, or 61¢ a share, for the quarter ended March 31 — up 41% from $11.3 million, or 41¢ a share, in 1972. And for the first six months of its current fiscal year, Ashland earned $38.5 million or $1.51 a share, an increase of 25% over the $1.19 a share in 1972. Coming on the heels of the best year in Ashland's history, this continued earnings growth reflects the company's major expansions and diversifications as well as the general pace of our operations.

Ashland Petroleum increases refinery runs, sales and profits.

For the first six months, profits of this major operating division increased by 36%. Refinery production is about 6% higher than a year ago, and petroleum product sales are up about 7%. Desulfurization equipment is now permitting us to handle larger quantities of higher sulfur foreign crude oil. To help meet increasing energy demand, we have let the engineering design contract for a 100,000 barrel-a-day refinery to be built in the Ohio Valley.

Ashland Exploration continues aggressive search program.

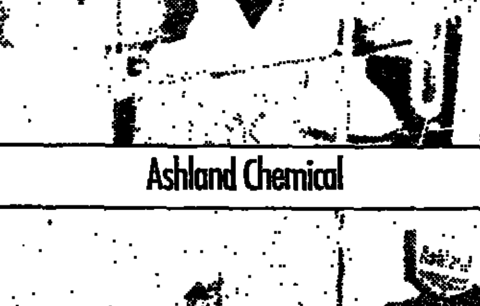
Confirmation drilling is underway on discoveries in the Persian Gulf and Indonesia; drilling is scheduled on concessions in the North Sea; geological and geophysical work are being conducted in Turkey, Gabon, and offshore the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean. And major exploration emphasis continues to be given the tracts acquired at the recent Federal Louisiana Offshore lease sale; one well already has been successfully completed, and a 28-position development platform is on order.

Ashland Canada keeps forging ahead.

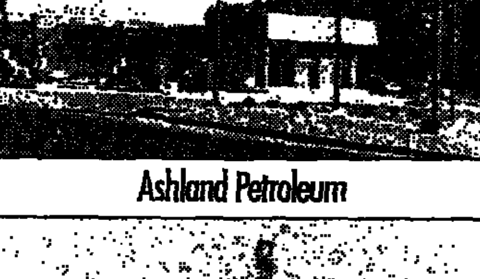
Six-month profits were up 20% over the previous year. During this period the company participated in the drilling of more than 140 wells, and more than 50% of these were productive. The company also is active in the Panarctic group and on tracts owned in the Athabasca tar sands.

Pace at Ashland Resources accelerates.

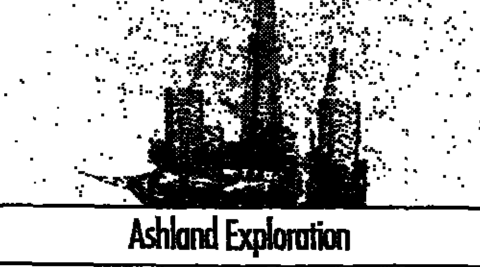
Six-month profits of Ashland Resources, whose operations include road paving and related construction, construction materials production and sales, and coal mining, were up 20% over the previous year. Components of this group include Warren Brothers Company, New Haven Trap Rock Company, and Arch Mineral Corporation — the latter a 44.8%-owned affiliate. Warren Brothers' current contract backlog is $214 million — a 30% increase over last year.



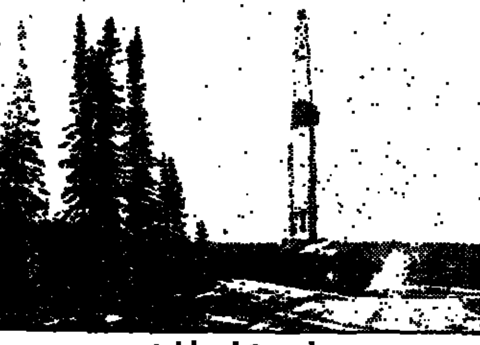
Ashland Chemical



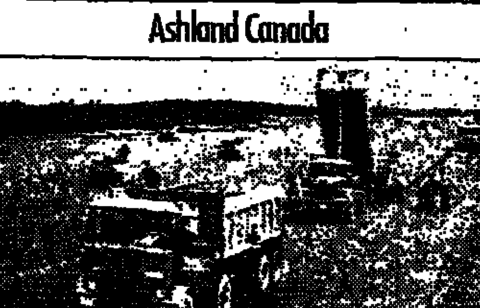
Ashland Petroleum



Ashland Exploration



Ashland Canada



Ashland Resources

A deeper look at Ashland Chemical.

Six-month profits for this division increased by 43%, and this follows strong sales and earnings growth achieved in 1972.

Ashland Chemical, based in Columbus, Ohio, was formed in 1967 to consolidate Ashland's investments and acquisitions in the chemical industry. It has 23 *manufacturing plants* and 53 major distribution and sales centers in the United States, and its overseas operations are conducted through four subsidiaries and 11 affiliates.

The division's units work together effectively even though wide diversity is represented in particular operations. Ashland Chemical is simultaneously a leader in the carbon black industry; manufacturer of resins for coatings, inks and many specialties; a key supplier of chemical products for the foundry industry; maker of a broad line of organic intermediates and many types of fatty *chemicals; a petrochemicals supplier; and a* nationwide distributor and reseller of thousands of chemical products made by others.

The company is an innovator as well. For example, this spring it announced that company researchers have unlocked the secrets of aminimide chemistry, developing a family of compounds that could have major impact on several industries. The compounds, which have potential for altering and improving products in those industries, may also bring about manufacturing changes. Commercial evaluation shows realistic promise for aminimides in the areas of tire cord dips, detergents, wool and textile treatments, cosmetics and coatings.

And expansion continues. Ashland Chemical will use facilities of its plant at Hammond, Indiana to increase fatty acids production. Products to be made at the new facility will be marketed to makers of detergents, fabric softeners, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, shampoos and other related materials.

Viewing the chemical industry as a whole, the company expects that shortages of domestic refining capacity will increasingly be reflected in shortages of basic petrochemicals. However, considering the integration of Ashland Chemical and Ashland Petroleum, the impact of such a shortage on our marketing efforts should be minimal.

Ashland Chemical remains on the move—upward.

Ashland

Ashland Oil, Inc., Ashland, Kentucky

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on July 11, 1973

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
15025	Abitibi	$10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
920	Acklands	$11	11	11	+⅛
3509	Agnico E	555	540	550	—20
1600	Agra Ind	$11½	11¼	11½	+⅛
10199	Alta Gas T	$12½	12⅝	12½	+⅛
3950	Alminex	640	633	640	—5
10700	Alta Nat	$20	20	20	
5300	Algo Cent	$15	15	15	
30	A Quasar P	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
955	Argus C pr	$12¾	12¼	12¼	+⅜
10092	Bank N S	$33¼	32¼	33	+⅛
8210	Bell Canad	$41⅞	41½	41⅞	+⅜
14439	Betlm	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅝
1900	Block Bros	265	260	260	
2625	Bovis Cor	210	205	210	+5
5960	Bralor Res	250	235	250	+20
15020	Brenda M	695	600	685	+100
2373	BP Can	$15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+⅝
37200	Brunswk	500	475	500	+25
1725	Burns Fds	$15½	15½	15½	+⅛
350	Cal Pow	$24½	24⅛	24½	+⅛
79650	Camflo	885	840	875	—5
225	Can Malt	$29½	28¾	29½	+¾
2204	C Pakrs C	$23	22¾	23	+⅛
1400	Can Perm	$18⅛	18	18⅛	—⅛
500	C Hydro	$8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
32779	C Imp Bank	$30⅜	29⅞	30	+⅜
149281	C Ind Gas	$8	6⅞	8	+1¼
455	Cdn Tire	$53	52¾	52¾	
67	Candel Oil	890	890	890	
1130	Casslar	$11	10⅞	11	+⅛
5930	Celaneso	410	405	410	
9300	Chemalloy	315	305	315	
4500	Chieftan D	$10⅛	10	10	
850	C Holiday I	$8½	8½	8½	
422	Clarcan	470	455	470	+10
3450	Coldstm	340	330	330	—5
12600	C Morisn	195	180	195	+22
10700	C Rambler	415	370	400	+30
4400	Con Bldg	275	270	270	
9800	C Tung	190	190	190	+1
12535	Con Distrb	$22	21¾	21¾	+⅛
4982	Cons Gas	$16	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
100	Conwest	620	610	620	+35
1113	Cop Fields	155	150	155	+15
7450	Craigmt	695	685	690	—5
700	Crush Intl	$12¼	12	12¼	+¾
4080	Denison	$35⅞	34	35½	+1⅛
5700	Dicknsn	330	340	365	—20
12197	Dofasco	$26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+⅛
6669	Dupont	$28¼	27½	27¾	
500	Dylex L A	$8⅝	8¼	8¼	
4230	East Sull	285	280	280	+5
500	Emco	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
6390	Falcon	$75½	71	75½	+4½
23055	Falcon C	$13¾	13⅝	13¾	+⅛
3700	Fed Ind Ltd	$7	6⅞	7	+⅛
1100	Francana	870	870	870	
1575	Fraser	$23	22½	22⅞	+⅞
270	Gen Distrb	$13½	13¼	13¼	+⅛
5800	Gnt Mascl	300	290	300	+20
35250	Gibraltar	$14½	14⅝	14½	
6450	Granduc	375	335	375	+30
100	Gt COilsds	860	860	860	
1360	GL Paper	$21⅞	21½	21⅞	+⅛
600	Gr Plains	$28½	27⅞	28½	+1¼
34	Gt W Llfe	$61⅞	61½	61½	
532	Greyhnd	$19½	19	19⅛	+⅜
2915	Guar Trst	$12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
3810	Gulf Can	$36½	34⅞	36½	+1⅞
7	Hawker S	435	425	433	
1132	Hollinger	$46½	46	46	—½
9200	Houston O	340	335	340	+20
7232	H Bay Co	$18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
1235	Huron Erl	$27¼	27¼	27¼	—⅛
500	Inglis	$18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
1300	Inland Gas	$10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+⅜
4200	Int Mogul	$13	13	13	+⅛
5843	Intpr Pipe	$24¾	24¼	24¼	+⅜
2300	Inv Grp A	$8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
1792	Janoc Corp	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
3330	Kaiser Re	295	293	295	—5
12050	Kaps Tran	$7¼	7	7¼	+¼
930	Koffler	$7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
125	Lab Min	$43	43	43	
4620	Labatt	$27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+⅛
500	La Luz	285	285	285	+5
3500	Lont Cem	350	325	350	+20
750	LL Lac	235	225	225	—10
153	Lob Co A	$6¾	6¾	6¾	—⅛
2520	Lob Co B	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
1800	Lochiel	215	207	215	+9
265	Loeb M	490	490	490	+5
12634	Madeline	460	440	455	+20
1852	Mattgml	$33½	33⅛	33½	+⅛
13756	MB Ltd	$29¾	29⅞	29¼	+1⅛
125	Met Stres	$18¼	18¼	18¼	+½
6924	Moore	$52¼	51⅞	52	+¾
1040	Morse A	$14¼	14	14½	
200	Nat Pete	43	43	3	
705	Newconx	515	515	515	—10
33813	Noranda	$54	51¾	54	+3½
11855	Nor Ctl G	$9¾	9½	9¾	+⅛
3700	Orchan	520	510	520	+10
908	Oshawa A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8300	Pamour	605	583	600	—25
8325	PanCan P	$14	13½	14	+½
17522	Pan Ocean	$13	12½	13	+½
1250	Patino N V	$21	19¼	21	+1
5700	Pembin A	425	425	425	—15
219	Petrofina	$26⅛	26¼	26¼	—1
400	Petrol	118	118	118	+2
13005	Pine Point	$33	32¾	33	+¼
700	Place G	62	62	62	
13778	Placer	$30½	29½	29½	—½
3900	Rapid Dlz	$6⅛	6	6⅛	—⅛
7800	Reed Osir A	$3⅛	9	9	—⅛
5400	Scotts	$7¾	7½	7⅝	
33412	Shell Can	$19¼	17⅝	19¼	+1¼
24651	Sherritt	$17	15½	17	+⅜
1450	Siebens	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
9700	Sigma	$20½	20	20	—1½
17481	Simpsons	$9	8¾	9	+⅛
13170	Simpson S	$12¼	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
1365	Slater Stl	$11	11	11	+⅛
7900	Spooner	44	44	44	
100	St Brodcst	$11	11	11	+⅛
4500	Steep R	156	153	156	+3
6530	Stelco	$30¼	30¼	30¼	+⅛
8850	Sullivan	288	275	288	+16
6100	Sundale O	660	650	650	
1455	Systems D	$15½	15¼	15⅝	+⅛
872	Teck Cor A	425	415	425	+15
1233	Teck Cor B	400	390	400	
100	Teledyne	420	420	420	+10
325	Texaco	$61	60¾	61	+⅛
1450	Thom Nes	$12⅛	12½	12½	
4564	Tor Dm Bk	$33½	32½	33½	+1½
400	Traders A	$17¼	16¼	17¼	+⅜
4308	Tr Can PL	$31⅛	30½	31⅛	+⅞
1435	Trans Mt	$20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+⅛
150	Un Carbid	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
8950	Un Gas	$11	10½	10½	—⅛
1400	U Keno	540	525	535	+10
1800	U Siscoe	695	670	680	—20
2100	Upp Can	295	287	287	—3
1000	Van Der	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
900	Voyager P	570	565	565	+5
757	Weldwod	$16	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
500	Wstburne	$12	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
7750	West Mine	325	310	325	+15
5255	Weston	$22	21½	21⅞	
1000	Whithorse	300	300	300	—
189	White Pas	$12¼	12¼	12¼	+
2955	Woodwd A	$24½	24	24½	—
60	Wilroy	102	102	102	
1100	Yk Bear	345	345	345	

Total sales 3,009,732 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2225	Algoma	$18½	18	18⅝	+
4875	Bank Mont	$18⅝	18	18⅝	+
500	Bombard	370	365	365	—
490	Brinco	$5¼	5⅛	5¼	+
775	CAE Ind	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
244	Can Cement	$14½	14½	14½	+
900	Cdn Int Pow	$12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+
4682	Con Bath	$22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	+
400	Dom Glass	$13½	13⅛	13⅛	+
2100	Dom Text	$8	7⅞	7⅞	—
1890	Fncl Col	$8	7¾	7¾	—
655	Imasco	$28½	28½	28½	—
300	Ivaco	$9¼	9½	9¼	+
4300	Laur Fin	$11⅛	11¼	11¼	—
275	Molson A	$26	26	26	—
165	Power Cp	$10½	10¼	10½	
2745	Price Co	$14⅛	14	14	—
883	Royal Bank	$34½	33⅞	34¼	+
6600	Royal Trust	$22¾	22¼	22½	+
375	Steinberg A	$24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+
550	Super Elec	170	165	170	+10
2650	Zellers	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—

Total sales 1,107,992 shares.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on July 11, 1973

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Wednsdy.

Fund	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	4.64	4.73
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	4.27	4.67
Incom	3.64	3.99
Insur	7.92	8.68
Advisrs	4.13	4.51
Aetna F	7.77	8.49
Aetna Shr	13.63	14.90
Afuture F	8.83	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.66	.72
Allstate	12.07	12.97
Alpha	12.81	14.00
Amcap	4.50	4.92
Am Diver	9.69	10.59
Am Eqity	4.34	4.76
Amer Express:		
Capit	7.46	8.15
Incme	8.52	9.31
Invest	8.03	8.78
Specl	7.21	7.88
Stock	7.45	8.14
Am Grth	5.96	6.51
Am Insin	4.53	4.95
Am Invs	4.61	N.L.
Am Mutl	8.10	8.85
AmN Gth	2.24	2.45
Anchor Group:		
Capit	4.29	4.70
Grwth	7.70	8.44
Incme	7.24	7.93
Fd Inv	5.72	7.52
Vent	7.88	8.64
Wash N	11.67	12.79
Astron	3.55	3.88
Audax Fd	7.38	8.07
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.62	5.02
Fnd B	6.96	7.57
Stock	5.73	6.26
Scien	4.01	4.36
BLC Grth	11.36	12.41
Babson	10.86	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	7.19	7.65
Bayrk Gr	5.59	5.95
Beacn Hil	8.92	N.L.
Beacn In	10.95	N.L.
Berg Ken	7.24	N.L.
Berk Gth	4.08	4.46
Bondstk	4.71	5.15
Bost Fdn	9.63	10.53
Brwn Fd	3.19	3.49
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	12.69	13.90
Candn	21.72	23.73
Divid	3.66	4.01
NatW S	9.88	10.82
NY Vnt	10.37	11.35
Burnh Fd	9.42	N.L.
CG Fund	9.72	0.51
Cap Trin	10.13	11.07
Centry Sh	13.17	14.39
Channing Funds:		
Balan	10.48	11.45
Bond	9.14	9.99
Com St	1.27	1.39
Grwth	5.07	5.54
Incom	6.73	7.32
Specl	1.66	1.81
Vent	6.99	7.64
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	8.12	8.87
Frt Cap	5.02	5.49
Shrhld	6.97	7.69
Specl	5.52	6.03
Chemicl	10.52	11.53
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	9.40	10.27
Equty	3.15	3.44
Fund	9.83	10.74
Grwth	5.91	6.46
Incom	9.68	10.58
Vent	3.06	3.34
Colu Grth	10.85	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.08	1.17
Cwlth C	1.39	1.51
Comp Gr	6.50	7.10
Comp Cp	4.93	5.40
Comp Bd	8.33	9.05
Comp Fd	7.33	7.97
Concord	9.04	N.L.
Cons Inv	11.00	11.38
Constel G	4.93	5.39
Cont Mut	7.21	N.L.
Cont Gth	7.11	7.32
Ctry Cap	13.52	14.62
Crn WDiv	5.47	5.98
Crn WDal	5.75	6.28
Davge Fd	8.71	N.L.
deVegh	58.47	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	9.70	10.60
Delaw	9.46	10.34
Delta	4.39	4.83
Dir Cap	4.89	5.36
Dodg Cox	14.95	N.L.
Drexel	unavail	
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	10.70	11.73
Equit	3.60	3.85
Levge	14.53	15.92
Spl Inc	7.50	8.22
Third C	9.44	10.35
E&E Fd	3.20	N.L.
Eagle Gr	unavail	
Eaton&Howard:		
Balaf	9.45	10.33
Grwth	13.15	14.37
Incom	5.95	6.50
Speki	6.80	7.43
Stock	12.49	13.65
Ebrstdt	9.68	10.58
EDIE Spl	23.13	N.L.
EFC Managemnt:		
Eq Gth	7.53	
Eq Pro	2.93	
Fd Am	7.31	7.99
Egret Gt	12.05	13.10
Elfun Tr	16.15	
Emer Sec	3.63	3.93
Energy	11.26	N.L.
Equit F	8.24	9.00
Fairfld	7.61	8.32
Farm Bu	9.40	N.L.
Fed Reg	8.84	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.95	9.76
Capit	11.32	12.37
Contfd	8.72	
Conv	6.98	7.29
Dstny	5.78	
Essex	13.11	
Evrst	10.89	11.90
Fidel	15.40	16.83
Puritn	9.19	10.04
Salem	4.02	4.39
Trend	23.36	25.53
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	2.95	N.L.
Indust	4.31	N.L.
Incom	5.57	N.L.
Vent	3.86	N.L.
FstFd Va	10.59	11.57
Fst Investors:		
Disco	5.14	5.63
Grwth	6.92	7.58
Stock	7.63	8.36
Fst Mult	unavail	
Forum Group:		
Cimb F	7.99	N.L.
130 Fd	10.51	N.L.
131 Fd	8.79	N.L.
Twen F	5.72	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.44	4.85
Founders Group:		
Grwth	5.26	5.75
Incom	11.65	12.73
Mutal	8.91	9.74
Specl	10.92	11.93
Foursq	8.52	9.31
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	7.62	8.35
Grwth	7.42	8.13
Utils	5.26	5.76
Incom	unavail	
US Gov	9.75	10.68
Capit	4.41	4.83
Equit	4.22	4.62
Frkln Lfe	11.38	12.44
FdF Dep	9.06	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.56	9.36
Impac	7.23	7.87
Ind Trd	10.75	11.75
Pilot	7.14	7.80
Gatewy	7.05	7.62
GE S& S	34.95	
Gen Sec	6.46	N.L.
Group Sec:		
Apex	5.58	6.10
Balan	7.89	8.63
Com St	11.12	12.16
GrthFd A	4.08	4.46
Grth Ind	19.67	N.L.
Guard M	22.80	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.04	4.42
Grwth	6.63	7.25
Incom	5.97	6.53
H&C Fd	10.40	N.L.
H&C Lev	7.21	N.L.
Hedb Gor	7.72	8.44
Hedge	5.22	
Herltge	1.50	1.64
Hor Man	18.50	20.00
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.03	4.40
Incom	4.07	4.45
Trus sh	13.34	14.58
Trus un	3.61	
Imp Cap	9.54	10.43
Imp Gth	6.97	7.62
IncF Am	13.14	14.36
IncF Bos	6.10	6.68
Industry	2.72	2.98
INTGN	8.40	9.08
Int Invst	38.89	42.62
Inver Gth	8.59	N.L.
ICA	12.71	13.89
Inv Guld	6.79	N.L.
Inv Indic	3.78	
Inves Bos	11.12	12.15
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	7.22	7.91
Capir G	2.54	2.78
Capit S	5.49	6.02
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	6.05	
IDS ndl	5.45	5.92
Mutl	9.49	10.31
Prog	4.06	4.41
Stock	18.94	20.57
Select	9.44	10.15
Var Py	8.44	9.17
Inv Resh	4.92	5.38
Istel	20.31	20.94
Ivy	6.76	N.L.
JP GrthF	8.47	9.21
Janus F	16.99	N.L.
J Hanck	7.76	8.43
J Hanc Sl	8.39	9.12
Johnstn	23.69	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	4.30	4.71
Cus B1	18.84	19.71
Cus B2	19.47	21.34
Cus B4	8.21	9.00
Cus K1	7.06	7.73
Cus K2	5.71	6.26
Cus S1	22.85	25.04
Cus S2	11.00	12.06
Cus S3	7.35	8.05
Cus S4	3.85	4.22
Polar	3.42	3.73
Knickb	5.97	6.54
Knick Gt	6.98	7.65
Land Gth	6.27	6.85
Lenox Fd	5.07	N.L.
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	15.30	16.75
Lex Gr	6.08	6.64
Lex Rh	13.00	14.21
Librty Fd	5.41	5.91
Life Ins	7.87	8.60
Linc Ntl	7.03	7.69
Ling	3.21	
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	12.59	N.L.
Mut	14.47	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affild	6.36	6.88
A Bus	3.03	3.25
Bnd Db	9.91	10.83
Luth Bro	10.48	11.45
Luth Inc	9.49	10.37
Magna Funds:		
MagC	3.61	3.96
Incom	8.77	9.58
Pilgm	7.84	8.57
Manhin	3.93	4.30
Mkt Gth	unavail	
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	7.82	8.58
Indep	7.77	8.45
Mass	11.28	12.38
Mass Financl:		
MIT	11.17	12.21
MIG	12.93	14.13
MID	13.31	14.55
MFD	12.93	14.13
MCD	13.69	14.96
Mates	2.10	N.L.
Mathers	11.05	N.L.
Mid AM	5.10	5.57
MONY F	10.25	11.20
MSB Fd	13.64	N.L.
Mut Ben	9.60	10.52
MIF Fd	7.65	8.22
MIF Gth	4.30	4.65
M OmaG	4.70	5.18
M Omahl	8.90	9.67
Mut Shrs	14.66	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.90	N.L.
NEA Mut	9.46	9.65
Natl Ind	9.50	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	8.62	9.42
Bond	4.75	5.19
Divid	3.56	3.89
Grwth	6.66	7.78
Pf Stk	6.05	6.61
Incom	4.67	5.10
Stock	6.63	7.25
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	15.73	17.10
Groth	10.71	11.64
Side	16.54	17.98
Neuw Cet	4.60	N.L.
Neuw Fd	8.28	N.L.
New Per	13.39	14.63
New Wld	12.18	13.31
Newton	12.46	13.62
Nich Strg	14.66	N.L.
Noreast	15.32	N.L.
Oceangr	6.12	N.L.
Omega	7.35	7.47
One Wms	16.12	N.L.
ONeill Fd	11.51	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	7.06	7.72
AIM	9.92	10.84
Time	6.07	6.63
OTC Sec	9.71	10.55
Param M	7.66	8.37
Paul Rvr	6.87	7.51
Penas Fd	5.03	5.52
Penn Sq	6.57	N.L.
Pa Mut	2.24	N.L.
Phila	unavail	
Pine St	9.99	N.L.
Pine Tree	2.97	
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	6.52	7.13
Fund	11.35	12.40
II	8.52	9.42
Plan Inv	8.73	9.54
Pilgrth	12.75	13.93
Price Funds:		
Grwth	13.08	N.L.
N Era	10.94	N.L.
N Horiz	9.03	N.L.
Pro Fund	8.06	N.L.
Provid	3.88	4.24
Prov Gth	8.24	8.99
Pru SIP	10.25	11.20
Putnam Funds:		
Cbnv	10.74	11.54
Equit	8.09	8.84
Georg	14.07	16.47
Grwth	10.79	11.79
Incom	8.04	8.79
Invest	9.72	10.62
Vista	9.69	10.59
Voyag	9.83	
Revere	6.86	
Rinfrey	unavl	
Sapitars	2.18	
Schustr	8.45	
Schust Sp	8.69	
Scudder Funds:		
Inf Inv	16.72	
Specl	28.39	
Balan	15.20	
Com St	10.40	
Seab Lev	4.44	
Security Funds:		
Equiy	3.83	
Invest	6.59	
Ultra	6.38	
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	7.96	N
Sel Opp	8.80	N
Sel Spl	12.41	N
Sent Gth	5.5	
Sentry F	12.9	
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	2.18	
Entrp	5.47	
Flet Fd	3.52	
Harbr	7.30	
Legal	5.03	
Pace	6.85	
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	18.05	
Incom	17.75	
Invest	9.07	
Sherm D	11.77	N
Side Fd	6.93	7
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	7.37	
Invest	10.25	
Trust	7.98	
Vent	8.30	
SB Eqty	9.69	N
SB I&Gr	10.83	N
SoGen Int	15.74	
Sw Invs	7.98	
Swin Gt	6.33	
Sover Inv	11.15	
Spectra F	4.65	
S&P Intl	6.43	N
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.65	5
Div Fd	5.10	5
Prog F	4.49	5
StFrm Gt	4.53	N
SFrm In	9.24	N
State St	45.31	
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.82	N
Asso F	1.18	N
Invest	1.32	N
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	20.76	N
Cap O	9.0	N
Stock	14.71	N
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	5.93	
Incom	8.05	
Sumit	8.33	
Tech	6.09	
Sync Gth	6.35	
TMR App	8.71	
Temp Gl	8.56	
Towr Cap	5.85	
Trns Cap	8.39	
Trav Eq	9.65	
Tudr Hed	10.44	N
TwnC Gt	2.39	
TwnC Inc	3.67	
USAA Gt	10.61	N
US GovSe	10.04	
Unif Mut	una	
Unifund	8.68	
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	13.46	
Nat Inv	8.31	
U Cap	8.33	
Whieh	12.23	
United Funds:		
Accm	7.03	
Bond	7.83	
Con Gr	9.53	
Cbn Inc	9.79	
Incom	13.79	
Scien	6.73	
Vang	6.87	
Value Line Fds:		
Val Lf	5.08	
Incom	4.35	
Lev Grt	6.35	
Spl Sit	3.07	
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	7.09	
Comm	7.39	
Specl	6.80	
Vandrbl	4.95	
Vangd	1.71	
Vantg TN	3.99	
Var In P	3.37	
Viking	5.25	
Wall St G	7.35	
Wash M	10.81	
Welng Eq	10.42	
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	20.56	
Ivest	9.23	
Morg	10.82	
Techv	7.08	
Trust	11.73	
Wellsl	11.86	
Welltn	10.99	
Windr	7.39	
West Ind	3.27	
Westf Grt	8.34	
Wisc Fd	5.39	
Ziegler	8.93	

Tokyo Exchange

July 11, 1973

Stock	Price Yen	Stock	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	340	Matsu El Wks	776
Canon Camera	265	Mits. Hvy Ind.	245
Dai Nip. Print.	353	Mitsubi Corp.	470
Fuji Bank	575	Mitsui Co.	567
Fuji Photo	334	Mitsukoshi	638
Hitachi	240	Nippon Elec.	223
Honda Motor	868	Sharp	273
C. Itoh	677	Shiseido	1,120
Jap. Air Lines	2,600	Sony Corp.	4,310
Kansai El P	995	Sumitomo Bk	575
Kao Soap	403	Taisho Marine	491
Kirin Brewery	420	Takeda Chem.	244
Komatsu	336	Taijin	260
Kubota I Wks	435	Tokyo Marine	300
Matsu E Ind.	713	Toray	344
		Toyota Motor	815

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BROKERS FOR
Stocks-Eurobonds-Eurodeposits

The weekly net asset value of
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
on 9-7-73 was U.S. $41.61
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information:
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson
Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

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أمكن ١ من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
30¾	16½	Fstmark .20	6	9	11¾	10¾	11¾	+ ¾
21	9½	FischP 1.11t	7	9	10½	10	10½	+ ½
7⅛	3⅝	Fishman .20		9	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
5⅝	2½	Flagglnd .12	3	3	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
7	4⅝	Flagstaff	6	11	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	1⅞	Flock Ind	10	16	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	1⅞	Fla Capital	6	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10½	8½	Fla Rock In	8	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
17	10⅝	FlowerA .24	8	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
37¾	14⅛	Fluke M .85t	11	20	19¾	18⅝	19¾	+ 1⅛
25¼	8¼	FlyTiger wt		205	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ½
10	3	ForestL .09t		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	10⅜	FoxStaP .28	8	1022	10⅞	9¾	10⅞	— ⅞
10⅛	5⅞	FPA Corp	6	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅞	FrankRl .76	12	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
12⅞	6⅝	FrankNu .32	8	11	7	6⅞	6⅞	
12⅛	8¼	FrantzM .48	5	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	Freqnilio .40	14	4	16½	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
11¾	4⅞	Frier Ind	4	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
25½	12	Frigitronic	34	31	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ¼
8⅛	5⅞	Frontier Air	6	17	6⅝	5	6⅜	+ ⅛
2⅛	2⅝	FrontAir wt		13	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	+ ½
13⅞	6⅝	Gabriel .43t	6	11	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
16	8¼	Garan .26e	6	11	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅜	Garcia Corp	8	2	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅜
12⅝	6⅛	Garlnd .30e	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅝	2¾	GaylrNtl .20	3	2	3	3	3	
12⅝	4⅞	Gaynor Staf	6	4	5½	5	5½	+ ⅝
14⅞	6⅞	Gearhart .24	7	6	7⅞	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅞	Gen Bulldrs	25	10	1⅜	1⅝	1⅞	
27⅝	14⅝	G Cinma .32	9	352	17⅝	15⅝	17¼	+ 1½
7	3⅜	GenEduc Sv	5	4	4	3⅞	4	
4⅝	1⅝	G Empl .04e	11	8	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	G Housewar	3	19	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	6	Gen Interior		24	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ¼
2⅛	1⅜	G Phyw .01a		2	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
9⅜	3⅝	Gen Recrat	6	5	4	4	4	
11⅞	5	Gen Resrch	6	27	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	4⅝	Genge Inc	7	20	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	+ ⅜
4	1⅜	Genisco Tch	16	8	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
33	6½	Geon Ind	8	118	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Gerber Scl	22	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
22⅞	11⅞	GiantF .50a	5	4	12⅛	12	12⅛	
11⅝	7	GiantYel .40	23	193	10¼	9 9-16	10¼	
9½	9	GIT Rl 1.20a		7	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Gladng .13t	7	11	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	
7⅛	3⅝	Glasrock Pr		3	5	5	5	
8½	5⅝	GinGer .20r	5	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7½	5⅛	Globalnd .40	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	6⅛	GlobeSec Sy	6	10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ½
14⅝	7	Glosser .22	5	11	7½	7⅜	7½	
13¾	7½	Glover Inc	5	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Gldblatt .36	6	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
27	16	Golden Cycl	15	63	22¼	20⅝	22¼	— ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	GoldW Mob	9	12	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅜
16	4	GoodLS .10e	5	12	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Goodrich wt		23	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
23⅝	16	GormR .80	8	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	Gouldinc wt		32	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅜
10	8⅛	GouldT .81e	11	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
38⅝	27	Grainger .27	26	17	29⅝	29⅛	29⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Granite Mgt		19	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
9¾	5½	GrasVa .16e	8	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
13⅝	6⅛	Gray Mfg	7	3	8	7⅝	7⅝	
1⅛	⅝	GreatAm In		28	⅝	11-16	11-16	
4¼	2⅜	GtBasin Pet	39	61	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	6½	G LkCh .05e	10	33	7½	6⅞	7½	+ 1⅛
6⅛	5	GtLakR .10r	17	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10¼	6⅝	GtScotS .39t	6	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
25⅛	4⅝	Greenm .92t	5	23	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	10⅛	GREIT 1.20	18	8	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
6⅛	3	GryhdC .28e	5	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
32¼	17⅝	GRI Cp .06	17	20	20½	19⅝	20¼	+ ¾
15⅝	13⅝	Grlesd 1.15e		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
18⅝	12⅝	GrossTlc .90	8	7	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ ⅝
11	6¼	GrowC .32b	8	4	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	Gruen Ind	17	16	3½	3¼	3½	+ ½
7⅝	1	GSCEn .05e		12	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	GTI Corp	79	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11½	4½	GuardMt wt		8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
21½	15⅝	GifMR 1.77a	10	19	17½	17¼	17½	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	GulfMRlt wt		11	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
44⅞	31⅝	GltCan .60a	24	8	36½	35	36½	+ 1¾
15½	5⅞	GulfRep Fin	3	23	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
20½	15½	GifSM 2.16e	8	33	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+ 1⅛
2¼	1⅛	GulfSoM wt		29	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
35	20	Glfstrm LD	10	8	22½	22	22¼	+ ⅜
7	2⅜	Hallcft Hom	18	7	3⅝	3¼	3½	— ¼
10½	7⅝	HallsMot .40	5	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅝	6½	HamilC .22e	6	16	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Hampsh .29t	3	15	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
10	4½	Hamptin .32	6	8	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
9⅝	4	Hanvr Plan		4	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
35	25¾	Harland .15	30	110	26¾	26¼	26¼	
15⅝	9⅝	HartAlt .40	7	6	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
11⅝	3½	Hartfld Zdy	4	5	4	4	4	
36½	19½	HartzMt Cp	37	164	29⅝	29	29⅛	+ ½
5⅝	1⅝	Harvey Grp	32	37	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
12¼	5	Hasbro Ind	6	19	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅜
4⅝	1⅞	HaydnS .05p	66	19	2⅛	2	2	
11½	4¼	Health Chm	6	3	5	5	5	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	HealthM .30	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Heinick Inst	10	10	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	11½	Helm 1.34e	7	130	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	— ½
15⅝	9⅛	Her Mal .48	5	6	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅞	HerfJo .24a	6	20	7	7	7	— ⅛
11⅝	5	HIG Inc	68	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10½	6½	HIShear Cp	34	6	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	Hillhaven	7	4	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅞	Hlptronics	11	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
2⅞	2½	Hofmn Ind	6	10	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	1	Holly Corp	15	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
44½	35⅛	HomsOA .50	34	5	43⅛	42½	43⅛	+ ⅛
41	36	HomeOB .50	31	9	39	38⅞	39	+ ⅛
23	16	HormelG .81	11	8	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	11⅝	Hoskins 1	6	69	11⅝	10⅝	11¼	— ½
22⅝	17⅝	HospM 2.08e	8	16	18½	18	18¼	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	HospMtg wt		7	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
35⅝	13	HospMtr In	11	16	16	14⅞	16	+ 1⅜
25¼	15⅝	Hotel I 2.10e	8	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
18⅝	6⅛	House Ron	7	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
11½	6⅝	HouseVl .32	9	6	7	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
39⅝	20⅜	Houst Oil M	20	115	28⅝	26⅞	28⅛	+ 1½
7⅝	1⅛	Howell Ind	6	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
53	33½	HubellA 1.08	12	5	35	35	35	

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
53½	33¾	HubellB 1.08	13	11	35⅝	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
79½	50¼	Hub pfA1.75		2	53	53	53	+ ½
57⅝	40	HudBOG .70	29	6	44½	42⅝	44½	+ 1⅝
19¼	6½	Huffmn .40e	6	33	10	8⅞	10	+ 1
8⅝	3⅛	HuntHlt .42t	4	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
24½	18¾	HuskyOil .15	16	141	23⅞	22¾	23⅞	+ ⅞
11⅝	4	Hycel Inc		22	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
28⅛	15⅞	HysFd 1.23t	5	4	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ¾
12½	12½	ICB Corp n	10	5	13	12⅝	13	+ ½
22⅝	17¾	ICM R 1.80e	10	41	19⅝	19	19¼	+ ⅝
4⅛	1	IlWrld Enc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	IMC Magnet	5	9	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	Imoco Gate	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	6 5-16	ImChm .27e	17	2	6½	6¼	6½	— 1-16
6	5⅛	Imper Ind	6	30	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	+ ⅛
49⅝	35¼	Imp Oil .60	35	20	42	41⅝	42	+ 1
6	2⅝	InarcoCp .12		3	3⅝	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
11¼	4⅞	IndianHd wt		8	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅝
3⅞	1	Inflight Svc		9	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	4¼	InlandCr .08	8	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	
10⅝	5½	Instron .05e	8	7	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅝
3⅛	1⅝	Instrum Sys	8	19	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
12½	3⅞	IntegRe .19t	5	30	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅝
1¼	9-16	Intl Banknot		44	⅝	⅝	⅝	
13⅝	5⅝	Int Foodsvc	6	11	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ¼
6¼	3	InFuneral S	5	24	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅝	ImGenln .70	5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
14⅞	5⅛	IntProt .10	5	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	Int Stretch		31	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
30	19½	IntSyst .06h	16	37	32½	30	31⅞	+ 2⅝
22¼	12½	Interpool	13	6	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
6½	2½	Investm Fla	5	3	3½	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
36⅝	21⅝	InDiv A 1.80	5	23	23¼	23⅛	23¼	
9⅝	5⅞	InvDivB .45	5	22	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	InvFund A		9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	12⅞	InvRIT 1.38e	14	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
15⅞	6¼	Iroquois Bd	11	26	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Irvin Indust	7	31	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
8	6⅝	ISC Ind .30	7	26	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
11⅞	3⅝	Itel Corp	15	50	5⅛	5	5¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	4½	Jaclyn .26b	6	10	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅝	Jacobs Eng	8	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	5¼	Jamswy .16t	5	8	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
24⅛	12¼	Jervis 1.30t	5	48	15½	14½	15⅝	+ ⅝
5⅛	2	Jetronic Ind	10	9	2½	2⅛	2½	— ⅛
31⅝	7⅝	Jewelcor	9	41	10⅛	9¼	10	+ 1¼
37⅝	18¼	JohnPd .16	30	40	26⅝	24⅝	26	+ 1⅝
9⅝	6⅛	Jupiter Ind	5	4	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
11	5½	K Tel Intl	8	5	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
6⅝	4	Kaisrln .17t	9	35	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
5⅞	1⅞	Kalvex Inc	9	10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	KaneMill wt		4	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
37½	23⅝	KanabSv .86	9	3	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅜
34⅝	6⅛	KaufBrd wt		147	14	13½	14	+ ½
5¼	2⅝	Kavanau		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	8½	Kay Corp	18	60	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	1	Kenton Corp		16	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
10½	4½	KenwlnS .32	5	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	3½	Ketchum Co		1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
23½	12⅛	Kewanee .48	9	29	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ⅝
6⅝	5⅛	Keystin .15e	13	10	6¼	6	6¼	
12¾	5	Killearn Pr	5	8	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	
1⅝	1	Kin Ark Crp		24	1	1	1	
25½	13¾	KingRd .09e	9	4	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ½
37¼	32¾	KingLaf 1.60	11	5	33⅛	32¼	33⅛	+ ⅝
27½	15⅝	Kirbyind .44	4	9	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	4	Kit Mfg	10	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5¼	1¾	KlaerVu Ind	22	5	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¼
18½	6½	Kleinerts		2	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
10½	7⅝	Kilklok .50	7	8	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
27⅞	11⅝	Knicker Toy	8	188	20¼	18	19⅞	+ 3⅛
12⅝	6⅛	Knott H .15p		10	7⅝	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
21⅝	7⅛	KuhnStr .10	5	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	LaBarge		5	2	2	2	
30⅝	8⅝	Lafay Radio	6	48	9⅝	8½	9⅝	+ 1⅛
4⅛	2⅛	LAiglon App	30	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ¼
4¼	2½	Lake Shore	300	49	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
8½	4⅞	Lane W .41t	6	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
6½	4⅝	LaPointe .20	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅝	⅝	LaTour Bck		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	Lndmrk Ld	35	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅝	10⅝	LarwR 1.24e	9	26	12½	11⅝	11⅞	
1⅞	⅝	LarwinR wt		5	11-16	11-16	11-16	— 1-16
38	11¼	LCA Cp .11e	7	132	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	+ ¼
7½	1½	LCA Cp wt		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14	5	LeGran .16	6	12	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ¼
20	9¾	Lea Ronl .24	9	10	10⅛	10½	10⅝	+ ⅝
9⅞	5⅝	Leader Intl		2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
8¼	3¾	Leadr Hous	5	27	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Leasc Cp wt		103	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	9⅛	Leath Co .44	5	11	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅝
25	12⅝	Lee Entr .30	9	9	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	4¼	Lee Natl	20	17	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Lehigh Pres	7	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅝
20½	8¼	Leigh Pr .40	5	6	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
13⅝	6	Leisure Tec	5	15	8⅝	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛
55½	35¼	LernerSt .96	6	5	36¼	36¼	36¼	
41⅛	23	LernerSt wt		1	24	24	24	+ ¼
18⅝	8¾	LesFay .32b	6	7	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	LewisBF .20	6	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Liberty Fab		1	2½	2½	2½	
4⅞	1	Liberty Laas		20	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ½
9¼	4½	LittlAnn .20r	6	14	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Lincoln Am	27	1	3	3	3	
22	11⅝	Lloyds Elec	5	4	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Lodge S .05e	87	14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13⅝	6⅛	Lohmn .32a	9	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
19¼	5⅝	LoewThe wt		120	7¼	6½	7¼	+ 1
4⅛	1⅜	Logistic Ind	8	7	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	9⅛	LaGenSv .60	7	7	9½	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅝	LSB In .46t	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	LTVCorp wt		82	3¼	2¾	3⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	2½	Luby Corp	7	1	2½	2½	2½	
9	2½	Lundy Elec	5	19	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅞	Macro Chaf		33	1⅝	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
16½	15½	Me PbS 1.28	10	2	16½	16⅝	16½	+ ⅛
7⅝	½	Mallry Ran		26	⅝	⅝	⅝	
8	2⅝	MemMrt .22		224	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Mangel Strs	15	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
13½	9	Mangood .60	11	2	9	9	9	
11	6	Mansf T .50	6	24	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	7⅝	Marlndoqe	13	78	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅝
10⅝	4¼	Mark Contrl		7	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	Marlene Ind	8	7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
9½	4⅝	Marshall Fd	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	

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9⅛	4⅝	Marshal Ind	9	23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13½	7	Masland .40	7	24	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
22¼	7	Masnelin .30	5	7	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅞	Masters Inc	3	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	MaterR .10e	11	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	4⅝	MaulBro .20	9	2	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
15⅝	9⅝	Maule I .60e	7	5	14	14	14	+ ⅛
10⅞	4⅝	McCro wt n		3	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	
16½	5⅝	McColl Oil		156	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	13⅝	McDonh .40	6	8	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ½
8⅛	2⅝	McKeon Cn	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
5	1⅝	MDC Corp		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
15⅝	10⅝	Means FW 1	8	6	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	8⅞	Medatst .32	6	7	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
10⅝	3⅝	Medco Jwly	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
13	4⅝	Medenco .08	8	13	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ 1
43½	31⅝	MediaGn .54	13	22	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅛
21	10⅝	MEM Co .64	5	10	12	11⅞	12	+ ½
14⅛	7⅛	MerleN .20a	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8⅞	3½	Metrocare	6	3	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
11½	2⅝	Metro Grtg	5	3	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	Mich Genl	4	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅞	2½	MichSug .10	36	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	10	Midld C .30b	4	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	6⅝	Midld Glass	5	5	6½	6½	6½	
14	9	MidRub .32e	9	12	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ¾
19	10⅝	MidFlnl .36b	8	6	10⅝	10½	10½	— ½
27⅝	13⅝	Milgo Elect	9	56	15⅞	14⅝	15⅞	+ 1⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Miller H	3	9	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	MillOnx .38t	5	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	18⅝	Mil Roy .10e	14	14	22⅛	20⅞	22⅛	+ 1⅛
19⅛	11	MoBeef Pkr	4	27	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅝
6⅝	2⅞	MoKanTx ct		5	3	3	3	
41⅛	16⅝	Mitchell En	14	24	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Mite Corp	9	8	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅝	2⅝	MoAmCo Cp	4	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	4⅝	Mlybden wt		21	7	6⅝	7	+ ¼
68	56⅝	MonP pf4.40		z100	56⅝	56	56	— ⅞
12	6⅝	Moog Inc	6	4	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
3⅞	1⅝	Mouldings		26	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
18	15⅝	MtVernM 1	6	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	3⅝	Mov Star .34	5	3	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Movielab		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	MPB Cp .40	5	8	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
4⅞	2	MPO Video		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅝	1⅝	MPS Intl Cp	20	3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	MultiA .04b	11	19	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
5	3	Napco Ind	6	2	3	3	3	
7⅝	3⅝	Narda Micr	4	11	4⅛	4	4	
5⅝	2⅝	Nat Alfalfa	18	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	1	NatBellas H		11	1⅛	1	1	
21⅞	12¼	Nat Gen wt		46	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
7⅛	3¼	Nat Gn wt n		43	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	NatHlth Ent	8	21	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	Natlnd wt		16	⅝	⅝	⅝	
16⅝	4⅝	NKinney Cp	5	67	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
22½	7⅝	NMedEn .10	6	18	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
24⅛	9	Nat Paragn	7	78	10½	10	10½	+ ⅝
8⅛	4⅞	Nat Sllv .20e	4	3	5	5	5	
11	6⅝	NatSpin .05e	6	1	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	
4	1½	Nat System	15	18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
10	6⅝	NatinwH .20	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅝	NedhmP .30	3	12	8	7⅝	8	
11⅝	7½	Nelsner .20		1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
10½	4⅝	NelsonL .50t	6	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Neonex .05	6	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅝	Nestle LeM	17	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12⅝	9⅝	Newcor .60	10	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
48⅝	25¼	NEng Nucir	22	25	37¾	36⅝	37¾	+ ⅝
6⅝	4⅝	NHamp .05e	9	12	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Newidria M	15	15	1	15-16	15-16	
24¼	13⅝	NMexA .84t	41	17	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+ 1¼
4	1⅛	Newpark Rs	12	24	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
18½	7¼	N Proc .35e	11	32	8⅛	7⅞	8	
15⅛	10½	NYTimes .60	9	13	11	10⅝	11	— ⅛
8⅝	5	NiagFS .20a	5	3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	18⅝	NJBPI 2.21e	8	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
12¼	4⅝	Noel Indust	4	13	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ½
26⅞	22⅝	Norf So Ry	606	8	24⅛	23½	24¼	+ ¾
6⅝	2⅝	Nortek Inc		11	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	NoAmMt wt		11	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	NorAm Roy	25	14	10½	9⅝	10¼	+ 1
8⅝	5⅝	NorCdn Oils	22	197	8 1-16	7 13-16	8	— 1-16
29⅝	17¼	NNGMob wt		23	21	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
7½	4½	Novo Corp	4	7	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	Nuclear Dat		5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅜
26⅞	13⅞	NumacO Gs	27	12	16	16	16	+ ¼
42¼	17	Offshore Co	9	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅞	+ ½
5⅝	3⅝	Ohio Art .20	12	9	4	4	4	
20	9½	Oh Sealy .20	9	46	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
25½	15⅝	OKC Crp .80	5	211	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
1⅝	7-16	OmgLTV wt		5	13-16	13-16	13-16	+ 1-16
42¼	16⅝	OnanCp .30e	7	16	18½	17⅝	18½	+ 1⅛
77	55⅝	OOkep 4.91e	12	2250	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	+ ¾
28⅝	7⅝	OpenRd Ind	5	80	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅝
7	2⅛	Originala	32	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	8⅛	OriolHo .10h	5	4	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
21	9⅝	Outdr Sprt 1	7	17	7⅝	½	9¼	+ 1⅛
41	29½	Over Sh .10e	13	32	34	31⅞	34	+ 2⅝
11¼	5¼	OxfdFst .20r	12	14	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅞	P&F Indust		9	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Pac Cst Prp		5	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
22⅝	20	PGE6pf 1.50		10	20½	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
20	18⅝	PGE pf 1.37		3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
17⅞	16⅝	PGE5pf 1.25		6	17½	17¼	17½	
17⅝	16⅝	PGRd pf1.25		9	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
31⅝	29½	PG 9.2pf2.32		3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
28⅝	27	PG 8.1pf2.04		5	27⅝	27	27⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	29	PGE 9pf2.25		1	29	29	29	— ⅛
27½	25⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		1	26½	26½	26½	
8⅝	6⅝	P Holdg .34	9	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
17	15⅝	PHold pf1.20		2	16½	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
104⅛	102	PacLt pf7.64		z90	102	102	102	
66⅝	60⅝	PacLt pf4.75		z200	63	63	63	— ½
61⅝	57	PacLt pf4.40		z130	60	59	60	+ ⅛
61½	55	PacLt pf4.36		z400	57½	57	57	
16¼	14⅝	PNwTel 1.04	10	6	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
19	8⅝	PacSv L .28	4	7	9⅛	9	9¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	11	Pall Corp	13	19	11¾	11	11¾	+ 1
9	3⅝	PalomF .10e	4	66	4⅝	4	4¼	+ ⅝
18⅛	14⅝	PalomM 1.70e	8	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
2⅛	1	PalmrMl wt		49	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	5½	Pandl Bradf	17	15	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
8	5	Park El .26t	7	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
6⅝	2⅝	Parklan Hos	6	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛

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13	4	Parkwy Dis	5	8	4½	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
35	19¼	Parsons .33e	21	10	29⅝	29⅛	29⅜	— ⅛
6½	3	PatFash .24	3	5	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
21⅝	11¼	Patagonl Cp	9	10	15	14	15	+ ⅞
12⅝	6¼	PatoCG .20e	13	45	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	11½	PeaseE .74e		5	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
2	1	PeaseEJl wt		15	1⅛	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
29	20	Peel Elder	23	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Pemcor Inc	8	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
13½	11⅝	PenRIE 1.70	9	7	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
2⅝	⅝	Pentron Ind	18	15	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
29½	18⅝	PepBoys 1	6	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
13⅞	7⅝	PepCom .40	7	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	16	PEPI Inc	11	25	21	20½	21	+ ½
6⅛	4½	Perini .20e	4	20	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	5	Permaner	17	23	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅝	Pertec Corp	10	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	PhilLD .52r	5	5	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Phoenix Stl		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	7	Pioner Plas	10	7	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Pioneer Sys	8	38	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	Pioneer Tex	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
61⅝	26	PitDMo 1.30	11	22	39⅝	38	39	+ 2
45⅛	33⅛	Pittway .40b	14	11	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+ ⅝
21⅛	7½	PizzaCp Am	13	8	9	8½	9	+ ¼
10⅞	5⅝	Plant Ind	18	37	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ 1
36¼	17⅝	Plantrnics	10	22	19⅞	18⅝	19⅞	+ 1⅛
8¼	4⅛	PlyGem .23t	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅛	2½	PwymRub A		6	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅜
26⅛	20½	PNBM 2.12e		34	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	PNBMR wt		98	2	1⅞	2	— ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	Pneu Scale	6	2	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Pneumo Dy		11	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	
5⅛	2⅛	Poloron Pd		16	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
15	8½	Polychr .65t	7	19	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅜
9⅛	6	Polymr .45t	12	z50	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
8⅞	3⅝	Potter Inst		4	3½	3½	3½	
17⅝	6⅛	Prairie Oil	22	7	6½	6⅝	6½	+ ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	PrattLmb 1	8	2	13	13	13	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	PrattRd .20	7	22	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Pral Corp	4	37	5⅛	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
33⅛	16⅝	PrenHall .84	12	32	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+ ⅝
13⅝	10½	PresRIA .84	41	7	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
13¾	9⅞	PresRIB .84	41	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅝	3⅝	Presley Cos	3	43	5⅝	5¼	5⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅝	Preston .56	11	1	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	6½	Prime Equit	7	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	15⅝	ProlerIntl 1	7	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
25⅛	14¼	PrpCT 1.81e	8	12	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	9⅝	ProvGs .72e	6	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	PrdRIE .24e	18	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
23	10	PrudBde .24	10	3	11	11	11	
3⅛	1⅛	Prud Fund		17	1½	1⅝	1½	
12¼	5⅛	PSA Inc wt		6	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
69	55⅞	PSCol pf4.25		z150	59	58	58	+ 1
7⅝	3¼	Pulte Hmes	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10¾	5⅝	PuntaGrd Is	6	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	
12⅝	5⅝	PuritFsh .28	4	31	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
19¼	10	PutnamS .40	6	17	11½	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅝
19½	10½	Quebcor Inc	17	4	16	16	16	
15½	11	Ranchrs Ex	22	140	11¾	11¼	11¼	
37¼	23¾	RangrO Can	96	19	33	31¼	32⅛	+ 1⅝
34⅛	19½	Ransbrg .52	8	4	21	21	21	+ ¼
6⅛	3⅝	RapdAm wt		19	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
7	4¼	Rath Pack		3	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
7	4	Ray Resrcs	12	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	RB Indust	8	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
15½	12⅝	RitInT 1.46e	11	10	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
23½	18⅛	RitRT 2.140	8	4	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅝
27⅛	15⅝	Recrion Crp	6	24	22¼	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	Reeves Telc		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	7	ReitIFd .39e		19	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
51⅛	47½	ReitF pf4.38		2	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
12	10	RemAr .80	8	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
51	28⅛	RepNat NY	7	171	30⅞	29⅛	30⅞	+ 1⅝
68⅝	42⅛	ReschCtl .08	38	61	51⅝	48⅛	51⅛	+ 3
11⅝	5⅝	Reserve OG	15	61	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅝
9⅝	5⅝	Resistflx .20	18	10	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅝
4⅝	1⅝	ResrtsIntl A	22	8	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Rest Assoc		17	2	1⅞	2	
8⅛	2⅝	RexNor .14t		23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	4⅛	RHMed Svc	4	14	5	4⅝	5	+ ½
13⅛	4⅝	Riblet Prod	4	5	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅝
5	2¼	Richford In		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	2	Richton .15e		22	3	2⅝	3	+ ¼
8⅝	6¼	RicoArg Mn		12	8	7⅝	8	
2⅛	⅝	Riker Maxs		31	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
23⅝	7⅝	Riley Co	14	40	11⅝	10⅛	11⅛	+ 1⅛
29	20½	RioAlgm .40	17	3	29½	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅝
18⅞	8½	RisdonM .36	5	13	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ½
18	6¼	RittFlnB .20	9	7	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	5½	Robino Lad	3	13	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
32½	15⅝	Robintech	18	63	20⅝	18⅞	20⅛	+ 2⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Roblin Ind	3	7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	10	Rockway .80	6	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
3	1	Rockw Cmp		50	1⅛	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
25	15⅝	Rogers Corp	23	14	17⅝	16	17⅝	+ 1⅛
8⅛	3½	Roland Intl	4	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
13½	5⅛	Rollins Intl	8	33	6	5⅞	6	
6⅛	1⅛	Ronco Telep	6	4	2	2	2	
4	2¼	Rosenau Br		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	4	Rossmor Cp	3	26	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	1	Rossmor wt		18	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
26½	16⅝	Rowan .14	14	16	19¼	18⅝	19¼	+ 1
3⅝	2⅝	RoyBus .30e	6	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
6	3	RoyBch Col	8	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	RPS Prod		4	3⅛	3	3⅛	
2¼	1⅝	RSC Indust	15	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Rusco Ind	16	76	1⅝	1½	1½	
4⅝	2¼	Russeks Inc	4	17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	14	Rust Cft .40	7	6	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
29⅝	13⅛	RyanHo .10e	13	5	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+ 1⅛
31⅞	18½	Rydr Sys wt		213	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅝
7⅝	2⅝	Ryersn Hay		3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
43⅝	27⅝	SabRoy .44b	20	2	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	
5⅛	2⅝	SaffranSy A	4	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
8⅞	4⅞	Salem Corp	33	6	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	14⅝	Sambo Rest	27	123	19⅝	17⅝	19⅝	+ 1⅝
8	5¼	S Carlo .85r	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14½	13⅝	SDie G pf 1		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
48	34⅝	San JW 2.06	9	6	37¼	36¾	37⅛	+ ⅛

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7⅛	2⅞	Sanitas .12	16	19	3¼	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
5⅝	2½	Sargent Ind		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7¼	4⅞	Saturn Airw	6	4	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	7¼	Saundr L .10	5	5	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
7	3⅝	Savoy Ind		18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅝	4⅞	Schick Inc	3	11	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Sci Mgt .09e	8	6	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	6¼	Scient Atlan	11	15	7⅝	7	7½	+ ⅛
10	8	Scope Ind	30	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
8⅝	1⅝	Scontex Cp		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	11¼	ScottyHo .05	18	33	15¼	14⅝	15	+ ⅝
19¼	14⅝	Scurry Rain	82	19	16⅛	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
9	6⅛	SbdAlMll .30	4	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
22	10⅝	Sea Contein	7	37	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ 1⅝
4⅝	2⅝	Sealectr Cp	11	2	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
10	4⅝	Season All	7	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	SecMt 1.16e	8	34	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	⅛	SecMt In wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
15⅝	5⅝	Sec Plastics	7	17	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ½
12⅛	5⅞	Selas Cp .27	11	6	7⅛	7	7	
7⅛	2⅞	Seligm Asso	4	4	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
14⅝	8⅛	Selig Ltz .40	4	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	8⅝	Semtec .48t	7	2	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	4⅛	Service Cp 1	5	115	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6	Servisco .30	5	2	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	SGL Ind .45t	4	3	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	Shaer Shoe		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	9⅝	Shawin .27h	7	3	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅝
13⅝	5	ShelirR .25e	5	51	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅝
13⅛	6⅛	ShndCp .77t	4	5	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	8⅝	Shnandh Oil	18	2	9½	9⅛	9⅝	
16⅝	15	Shnadh O pf		4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
35	12⅝	Sherwd Med	9	73	15½	13⅞	15⅛	+ 2
6⅛	3¼	Shopwll .26e	13	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
13	4	ShulmTr En	5	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	SierrPac .12	4	9	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	7⅛	Sierracin Cp	17	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅛	Sifco Ind .24	9	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Sigma Inst	6	27	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅝
18⅝	6⅛	SikesCp .20	11	7	6⅝	6½	6½	
3⅝	3⅝	Sim Sch .10e	8	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9	4⅝	Simplex Ind	7	20	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	11⅛	Simplex Wir		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	7⅛	SkyCity Strs	6	6	8	8	8	
4⅝	2⅝	SMDind .28t	5	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	3	Solitron .06	34	75	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	7⅛	Sonder Brdc	9	5	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	10⅝	Soundsn .40	5	48	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅝
10⅛	9⅛	SoestCa .80a	10	5	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	21½	SCEO pf1.56		2200	21⅝	21½	21½	
114⅛	112⅝	SCE pf8.96		3	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	
20⅞	19¼	SC 5.8pf 1.45		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
22¼	17⅝	SC 5.2pf 1.30		34	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
17	16	SC 4.7pf 1.19		1	16	16	16	
15⅝	14	SC 4.3pf 1.08		1	14⅛	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
64⅛	46⅛	Sou Roy 1.20	32	5	56⅛	55⅝	56⅛	
38⅛	32⅛	Swstinv .70a	14	19	35	34⅛	35	+ 1
24⅛	8	Specity Rest	9	15	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
7⅝	5	Spector Ind	6	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
10	6⅝	Spectra .24	5	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	
7	3⅝	SpedOP .19t	42	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅝
8⅛	4⅛	Speizmn Ind	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	Spencer .32t	4	10	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	8¼	Splentex .68	4	3	8½	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅝	SSP Ind .22r	6	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
18	12¼	StdAlllan .80	5	7	13⅝	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	7½	StdDredg pf		z100	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	— ⅜
25¼	7⅝	StdMotA .42	6	25	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	StdPac Corp	7	3	2½	2¼	2¼	
37½	25¼	StdProd 1	5	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
28¼	20⅝	St Shrs 1.63t		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
24	13⅝	StThoms .36	7	4	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅝
20⅛	14⅝	Stange .20	17	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	3	Stardust Inc	11	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	8	StarSmk .40	5	12	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	7	StarrtHo .20	5	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅝	StateSL .10h	5	6	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	10⅝	Statham Ins	11	33	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅝	Stelber Ind	10	28	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
31⅝	16⅝	Stepn Ch .28	11	3	17	17	17	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Sterl Electr	9	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Sterl Extru	7	1	2⅝	2⅝	2	— ⅛
5⅛	3	SterlPre .28t	6	19	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	7	Sterndent	8	52	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3	Stevcoknit	4	31	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	13⅝	StopShop .90	4	28	15⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅞
18⅛	6¼	STP Cp .60	7	103	9	7¼	9	+ 1⅛
3⅛	1¼	Strattn Grp	7	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Struth Wells	17	22	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Summit Org	3	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
22	15½	Sun Elec .40	14	10	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Sunair .12e	6	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7	5	SupFdSv .20	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	6¼	Sup Ind Intl	7	34	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	7½	Sup Surg Mf	8	33	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+ 1⅛
29⅞	16¼	Superscop	7	144	22⅛	20⅛	22⅛	+ 2
2⅝	1	Supronics		21	1⅛	1	1	
9	3⅝	Susquhana		55	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+ ⅝
12⅝	9⅛	Susqu pf.75k		4	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
2¼	1	SutrMtg wt		30	1⅝	1	1⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Synalloy	8	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
91⅛	46¼	Syntex .40	30	745	89¼	86¼	89	+ 3¼
8⅝	2½	System Eng	16	31	3½	3	3½	+ ⅝
17½	11⅝	Tasty B .88a	8	4	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Tech Sym		16	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	Techcl Tape	7	19	1½	1⅝	1½	
19¼	6½	Tchnicolor	7	108	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+ 1⅝
3⅛	1⅛	Technitrol		75	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	24⅝	Tejon R .20a	29	1	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	14¼	Teleflx 1.29t	5	11	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
34½	14⅝	Telprompt	19	465	17⅝	15⅝	17⅝	+ 1⅝
5¼	2½	Tenna Corp		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
8	3½	Tenneco wt		18	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Tenney Eng		3	1	1	1	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Tensor Cp	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
25	13⅝	Teradyn Inc	30	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	11¼	TesoroPt wt		89	13⅝	12¼	13⅝	+ 1¼
8	3⅞	Texasint Co	9	238	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Taxstar	4	2	4	4	4	
25⅛	11	Textron wt		15	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+ 1⅛
5⅝	2½	TFI Co Inc	7	8	3	3	3	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ThorMk .32t		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅝	6⅝	Thrftmrt .05	11	5	7	7	7	

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14¼	4⅛	Tidwell .30	5	31	5½	4⅞	5⅛	+ 1
6⅛	4¼	Tiffanyl .10r	6	115	5⅛	5	5⅛	
11⅝	7½	Timple Ind	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	3¼	Titmus Opt		20	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	6⅝	Tokheim .35	7	14	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
58	54⅝	TolEd pf4.25		z25	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ⅛
14⅛	7	ToppsG .20e	8	x37	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	14	Torin .40b	7	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
10	6	TotalPet NA	20	19	7⅛	7	7	+ 5-16
20⅛	13⅛	Total pf.70		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
8	3½	TownCnt .20	6	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅝	6	TranLux 3.5	21	17	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	4⅛	TWA wt		936	7	6⅝	6⅝	
9⅛	4⅛	Treadw .31t	7	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5¼	TriStMt .80a	4	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
3	2 7-16	TubosM .23e	8	38	3	2⅞	2⅞	
9⅛	3⅝	Tolfco Corp	8	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	4½	Turbodyne	15	2	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	18⅝	Turner C 1a	6	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
13⅛	5⅝	TwinFair In	5	157	6⅝	5⅝	6	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅛	Tyco Labs	8	112	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅛	UIP Corp	7	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
25⅝	12¼	Uninvest .60	5	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	19⅝	UnaTr 2.38e	9	10	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	2	Unam Tr wt		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
11	6⅝	UnAirPr .40	5	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2⅛	2 5-16	UnAsb In wt		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1	UnBrand wt		21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅝	Un Dolar St	4	10	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	Unit Foods	7	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	UnNat Corp		24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1½	⅝	UnNatCp wt		3	7-16	7-16	7-16	+ 1-16
1¼	⅝	Un Nat wt n		4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
11	9⅛	Un Nat pf.70		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅛	7⅛	UnP Dy .60a	5	11	10½	9⅝	10½	+ ⅝
30⅝	25⅝	USBnT 1.97e	17	7	28	28	28	
19¼	6⅝	US Filter	11	94	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
21⅛	16⅝	USLsR 1.72e	14	9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	USLsg R wt		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	2	USNat Rsrc	131	13	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅝	US Radium	7	23	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	US Reducin	5	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅛	9⅝	USRubR .54	7	2	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
29⅛	14½	Unitek Corp	11	5	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	— ⅛
31	16¼	Unity Buy S	12	3	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
5	2⅝	UnivCig .05r	7	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Un Cont .04t		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
13	8⅛	Univ Mar 4c		38	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
11⅝	4⅛	Univ Resrcs	81	35	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅛	7⅛	Univ Sav .26	5	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅝	3⅛	URS Systms	6	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	
7	4	UVInd wt		20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3¼	Val DOr Ind	7	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	8	ValesSt .95t	10	12	10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Vaely Mln	36	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅝	9⅛	Valmac .40b	3	10	11	10¼	11	+ ⅝
6⅛	3⅝	Vaspar .24	7	5	4⅛	4	4	
5⅛	2⅛	ValueLin D		10	3	3	3	
15⅛	8⅛	VanDorn .28	7	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Varo Inc	8	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
23	12⅛	Vecolrs .24	8	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Vernitron	8	42	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Vertipl Inc	12	10	2	2	2	
10⅛	4	Vesely Co	15	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
34⅛	17	Velco Ofish	37	88	21⅛	20	21⅛	+ 1⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Viewex		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅛	Viking Gen	2	42	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4	Vikoa Inc	38	35	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
17⅛	6⅝	Vintage Ent	4	35	7	6⅛	7	
8⅛	5	VLN Corp	6	10	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Vulc Cp .10	11	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	Vulc Inc .30	6	2	5	5	5	
7⅝	4⅛	WabMag .10	13	5	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	6⅛	Wacknht .28	8	7	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	WadEq .10e	6	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	0⅛	WagnrEl .48	6	4	11	11	11	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Walnoco Oil	21	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
22⅝	10½	WardCR Dp	17	5	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅝
2⅛	⅝	WardFds wt		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
14	3⅛	WarC pfC.05		118	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅝
15	13⅝	WasRIT 1.04	14	13	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
9	4⅛	Walsco .05e	8	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Welman Co	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	12⅛	WelsNat Sv	18	31	23	21⅛	23	+ 1⅝
3⅝	1⅛	Westats Ptl		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Westby Fsh		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	4	Wesln Deca	19	22	5⅛	5 5-16	5⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	13⅝	Westn Finl	5	19	15½	14⅛	15½	— 1⅛
2⅝	⅝	Westrn Orbis		20	1	⅝	15-16	— 1-16
5⅛	1⅛	WstPac I wt		22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Westran Ind	8	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Whitaker .34	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Whitehal Co	5	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	16⅛	Whiting 1.20	9	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
2⅛	⅝	Whittakr wt		14	1	15-16	15-16	— 1-16
2⅛	1	Wichita Ind		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Willcx Glbb	5	10	3	2⅞	3	
16⅝	7⅝	Wmhous .20	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅛	4	WishrO .20t	16	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅝	7⅛	Wlson .20e	7	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	WilsonBr .30	5	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	7¼	Winkimn .40	6	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Winston Ml	5	4	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
16	4	WolfHB .24	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Wov Ind .32	7	32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
22	7⅛	Wood In .72t	7	9	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅝
13	4⅝	Woodmoor	4	15	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	2	Wool Lt .10e	10	11	2	1 15-16	1 15-16	— 1-16
12⅛	6⅛	Worces Conl	6	27	7	7	7	
12⅝	9	Work Wr .60	5	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	7	Wrather Cp	63	64	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ 1
1⅝	13-16	Wright Har		44	1 3-16	1⅛	1⅛	— 1-16
10⅛	3⅛	WTC Air .10	9	16	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
40⅝	13	WUI In .10e	9	15	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ 1
4⅝	2⅝	Wyle Labs	10	43	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	8	Wynn Oil	6	127	11⅛	9	11	+ 2
14⅛	10⅛	WymBan .40	9	24	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅝
5⅝	3⅝	Wyomising	25	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17⅝	11⅝	Yates Ind	11	42	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+ 1
4⅛	3⅛	Zero Mfg	13	39	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	ZimHom .24	12	18	4¼	4	4	

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE June 28, 1973

$105,000,000

HOOKER CHEMICAL CORPORATION

A wholly-owned subsidiary of

OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION

8¾% Senior Notes due June 1, 1993

Arrangements have been made by the undersigned for direct placement of these Notes with institutional investors.

BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. INCORPORATED

A. G. BECKER & CO. INCORPORATED

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

BANQUE EXTERIEURE D'ALGERIE

US $150,000,000

15-year loan

US $20,000,000

Fixed Rate Private Placement

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited
The Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited
The Tokai Bank, Limited
The Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corporation
The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.
The Nippon Trust and Banking Co., Ltd.

US $130,000,000

Floating Rate Credit Facility

Orion Bank Limited **The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited**

American National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago
Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited
Banco di Roma Finance Co. Ltd., Nassau
Banque de Bruxelles S.A.
Banque Commerciale pour l'Europe du Nord (Eurobank)
Bank of New South Wales
Banque Européenne de Crédit à Moyen Terme (BEC)
Banque Européenne de Tokyo S.A.
The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.
Commercial Bank of Kuwait, S.A.K.
Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Credito Italiano, London
Deutsche Girozentrale International S.A.
Frab-Bank International
Franklin National Bank
Girozentrale und Bank der Oesterreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Hypobank International S.A.
Japan International Bank Limited
Kredietbank N.V.
Kredietbank, S.A., Luxembourgeoise
The Kyowa Bank, Limited.
The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited
The Mitsui Bank, Limited
National Westminster Group
The Nippon Fudosan Bank, Limited
Oesterreichische Laenderbank
Orion Bank Limited
Orion Termbank Limited
The Royal Bank of Canada
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The Sanwa Bank, Limited
Security Pacific National Bank
UBAF Limited
West LB International S.A., Luxembourg
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited

Arranged by the Orion Banking Group

July 1973

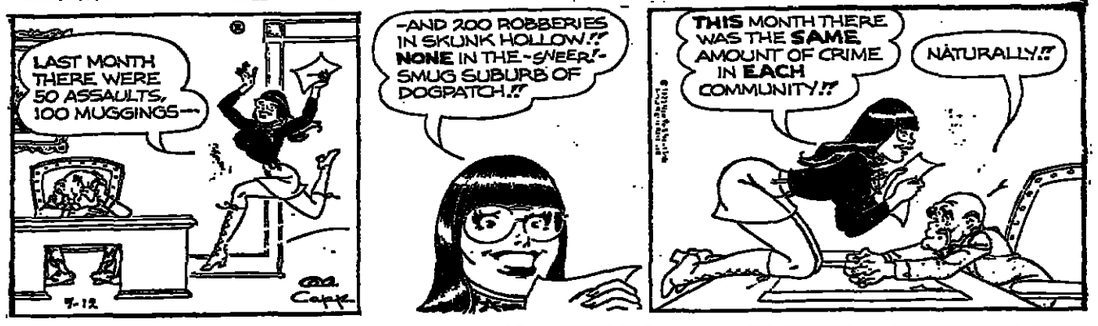
PEANUTS



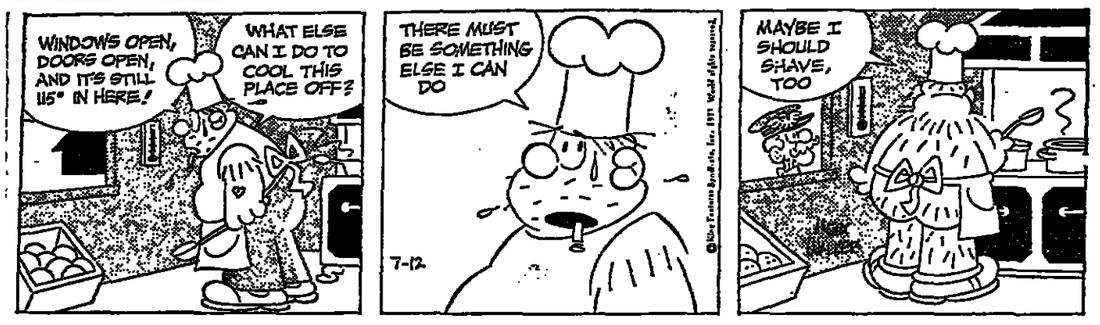
B.C.



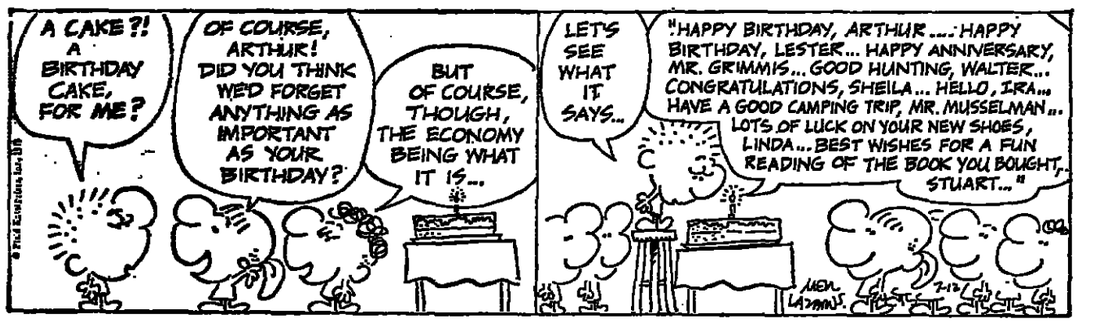
LI'L ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



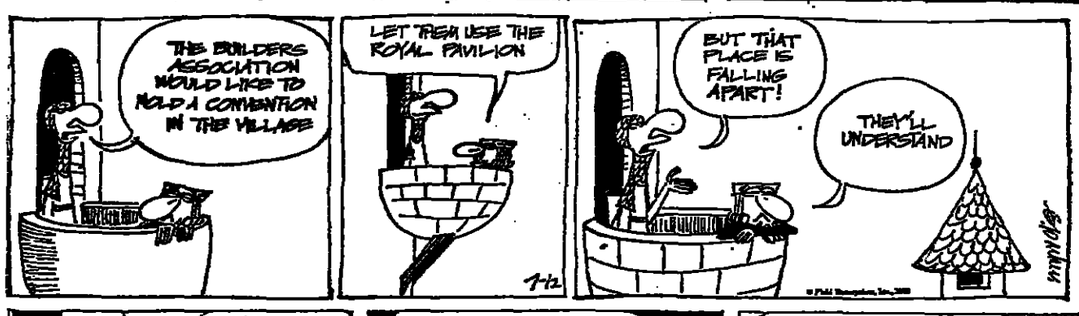
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



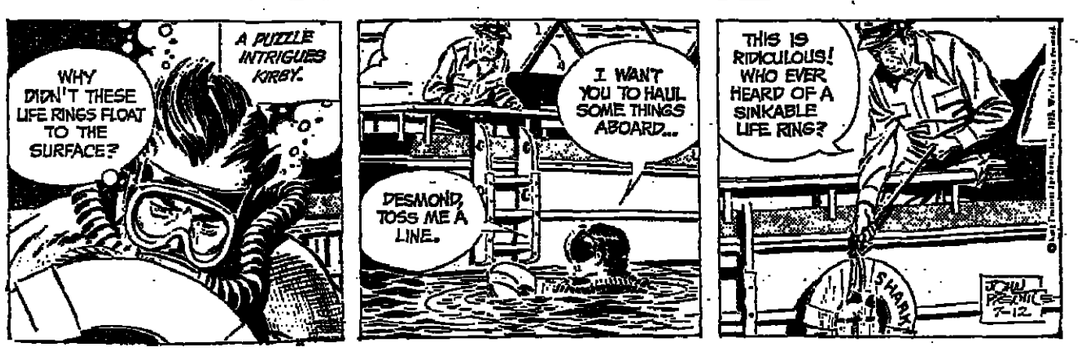
REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Justice is not something one should expect from the game of bridge. On many occasions good plays will lose, or at any rate fail to gain, and bad plays will gain, or fail to lose.

An example is the diagramed deal from the recent world championship final in Brazil. The American West made a good play and the Italian defender a bad one. But in the long run the difference proved negligible.

The bidding shown is by Benito Garozzo and Giorgio Belladonna, North and South for Italy. South opened one club, strong and artificial. The auction followed a natural course to three no-trump, which was also reached by the Aces in the replay.

At both tables dummy's club jack was played and covered by the queen. South won with the club ace and led the diamond queen.

The Italian West, Benito Bianchi, routinely and wrongly covered with the diamond king. The declarer won with the ace and continued the suit to drive out East's ten. At that point he had ten tricks, which proved to be his limit after a spade shift from East.

The American West, Bob Goldman, saw that if the diamond queen was a singleton, a distinct possibility on the bidding, there was a clear advantage in refusing to cover. So Goldman played low, and so prevented the establishment and utilization of the diamond suit.

South was still able to scramble nine tricks. After winning with the diamond queen, he crossed to the heart ace and cashed the diamond ace. When the king fell, he was able to cash the diamond jack. Then a heart lead toward the queen established his ninth trick, and the Aces had to be content with a gain of one trivial international match point.

NORTH
♠ 632
♡ A9
♢ AJ9542
♣ J4

WEST (D) — EAST
♠ KQ74 — ♠ 95
♡ 106 — ♡ KJ84
♢ K7 — ♢ 10653
♣ 76532 — ♣ Q96

SOUTH
♠ AJ108
♡ Q7532
♢ Q
♣ AK10

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

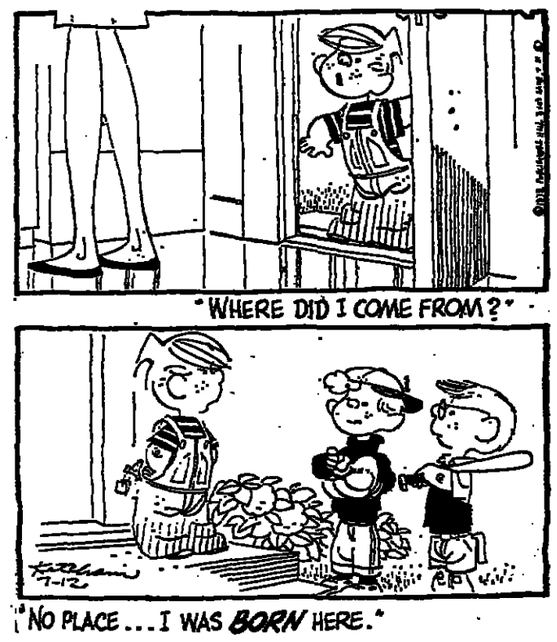
West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	Pass	1♡
Pass	2♢	Pass	2♠
Pass	3♢	Pass	3N.T.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club seven.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	T	A	B		S	E	R	B		C	A	B	I	N
H	O	P	I		P	A	I	L		A	F	O	R	E
A	L	A	N		O	R	C	A		V	A	L	E	T
W	E	I	G	H	O	N	E	S	W	O	R	D	S	
S	T	R	E	A	K		R	E	A	R				
				U	S	A			S	T	R	A	N	D
S	A	D	A	T		C	H	A	I	T		O	M	O	O
W	R	I	T	E	S	H	O	M	E	A	B	O	U	T
A	G	A	L		H	E	E	P		S	E	I	N	E
P	O	L	I	C	E			S	U	E				
				R	I	A	L		P	L	A	I	N	S
	S	P	E	A	K	B	Y	T	H	E	B	O	O	K
A	C	O	R	N		A	C	R	E		E	T	R	E
G	A	I	N		I	N	F	E	E	L		T	R	U	E
E	B	O	N	Y		T	E	E	D		S	E	N	T

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RAYRA
THERB
YUCLOD
LANFEX



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: RUMMY HONOR FALTER BANDIT
Answer: *Remains very close to you in spite of a parting*—YOUR HAIR

BOOKS

Criminals at Large

By Newgate Callendar

JOYCE PORTER is not the only British writer who features wacky Scotland Yard detectives. If you respond to her Inspector Dover series, then take a look at "A File on Death," by Kenneth Giles (Walker, $5.95). Here, too, is another pair of Scotland Yard operatives, Chief Inspector Harry James and Sergeant Honeybody. Honeybody is awfully close to Porter's Inspector Dover—but there is all the difference between the Giles and the Porter books.

Where Porter goes in for farce and black humor, Giles has a lighter, wittier touch. He dotes on eccentrics and works them out with a loving hand "A File on Death," like the others in the Giles series, is funny, often excruciatingly funny. Giles has a tongue-in-cheek style of writing that drags in archaisms and, in a curious way, goes back to Dickens.

"A File on Death" concerns the theft of an old but still most secret document from the Foreign Office. Were it to be made public, reputations would fall. James and Honeybody set forth to Do Something About It. Among the people they meet are the last of the *castrati* singers, a vicar who moonlights as a bird taxidermist and who specializes even within that ("I now confine myself to Whimbrels, Blacktailed Godwits, and Gadwalls, with occasionally a side glance, as it were, at my old friends the Shovellers"), a lady who believes England's only salvation is through a return of the cat and the stocks . . . but why go on? The book is a delight: sharp, stylistically a joy, well plotted, full of the most interesting characters you will meet this side of Trollope.

And now for still another detective team—*but so different!* Last fall, James McClure's "The Steam Pig" made a big impression; it was his first book, and it presented a stark picture of South Africa as well as a believable investigating team in Lieut. Trompie Kramer and his Bantu detective Mickey Zondi. Now comes "The Caterpillar Cop" (Harper & Row, $5.95), and it is just as stark, just as earthy, just as lusty. And an equally powerful picture of South African society.

In this case, Kramer and Zondi look into what at first appears to be the sex murder of a 12-year-old boy. The pace is fast, the solution ingenious. Above all, however, is the author's extraordinarily naturalistic style. He is that rarity—a sensitive writer who can carry his point without forcing. Everything flows beautifully, and in a short time he manages to get the reader under the skin of his characters. It is a good week that brings such books as "A File on Death" and "The Caterpillar Cop."

More conventional, but very well done, is Charles Larson's "Someone's Death" (Lippincott, $5.95). It is conventional in that it follows the standard patterns of the genre. But this story of murder in Los Angeles, with a background of television people, is fast-moving and surely written. Few will be able to guess the solution. At first, there is a feeling that Larson has done a Least Likely Suspect trick. Re-examination shows that he has played fair with the reader. You should like this one.

There is one neat gimmick in "The Raid on the Villa Joyosa" by Robert Hopkins (Putnam's, $4.95). The raid is computerized; the head of the gang uses input printouts and everything. This is a caper novel, about an effort to raid the island of a Spanish millionaire. The hero, or, rather, antihero, is a young man who has failed as a chef, but whose special talents are needed for the raid. The computer hath so decreed. It turns out that this young man has a trick or two of his own up his sleeve. It's all light, pleasant and completely unconvincing.

Then there is Ivor Drummond's "The Jaws of the Watchdog" (St. Martin's, $6.95), which would strain the credulity of anybody with more brains than a gnat. Supergirl and her two superboy-friends against the forces of evil; she, of course, beautiful, cuddly and lethal; they a combination of power, wealth and resource. What with a piracy, an American politician kidnapped at the Glyndebourne Festival and a final confrontation at the Ascot track, nobody can complain about the pace of the action. Which is good: it keeps the reader from brooding about the basic idiocy of the plot and its characters.

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Best Sellers

The New York Times

This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 128 bookstores in 64 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

This Week		Weeks Last on List
	FICTION	
1	Breakfast of Champions, Vonnegut	1 8
2	Once Is Not Enough, Susann	2 14
3	Facing the Lions, Wicker	5 4
4	The Odessa File, Forsyth	3 3
5	The Matlock Paper, Ludlum	6 2
6	Jonathan Livingston Seagull, Bach	4 65
7	Evening in Byzantium, Shaw	7 12
8	The Summer Before the Dark, Lessing	8 3
9	Law and Order, Uhnak	9 7
10	Sleeping Beauty, MacDonald	10 6
	GENERAL	
1	Dr. Atkins' Diet Revolution, Atkins	1 32
2	The Joy of Sex, Comfort	3 29
3	Laughing All the Way, Howar	4 9
4	Sybil, Schreiber	5 6
5	I'm O.K.—You're O.K., Harris	2 64
6	Weight Watchers Program Cookbook, Nidetch	10 7
7	My Young Years, Rubinstein	8 4
8	The Best and the Brightest, Halberstam	6 25
9	Hour of Gold, Hour of Lead, Lindbergh	9 15
10	The Imolation Conspiracy, Kizer	7 18

CROSSWORD

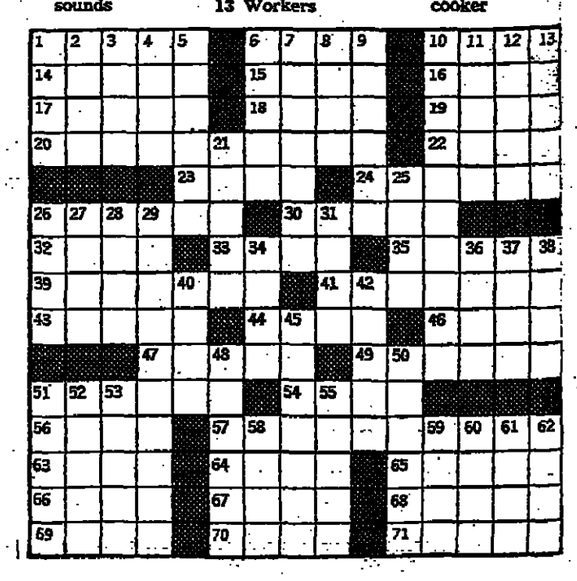
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Flooded
6 On one's ——
10 Elegant
14 Songbird
15 Babylonian god
16 Fissure
17 Chemical substance
18 —— Eireann
19 Zeal
20 Sightseeing buses, in London
22 African grassland
23 Stone Age tool
24 Turns outward
26 Medieval helmet
30 Ruhr city
32 Indeed, in Ireland
33 Assignment
35 Plant stem
39 Xmas tree ornaments
41 Actor Peter
43 Lean
44 Dies ——
45 Durance ——
47 Italian numeral
49 Haunted-house sounds
51 Awkward
54 Chanel
56 Italian painter
57 Extraordinary
63 Standard quantity
64 Short trips
65 Ploughed land
66 Greenland base
67 Bone: Prefix
68 Well-known Ralph
69 Stroller set
70 Aerie
71 Swedish island

DOWN

1 With: Fr.
2 Desire
3 Gulf of the Ionian Sea
4 Wise man
5 Roman poet
6 Kind of wave
7 Praying figures: Var.
8 Hoffer
9 Mud volcanos
10 Kind of medicine
11 Cargo ship
12 Blue pigment
13 Workers
21 Davis or Midler
25 Endow
26 Spinnaker
27 Ancient chest
28 Meat cut
29 Laughingstocks for love
31 Northern bird
34 —— were
36 Dolphin genus
37 U. S. President
38 Arden and others
40 Caustics
42 Dry-plaster painting
45 Mental images
48 Mythical monster
50 Italian cheese
51 Table bottle
52 *Slowly, in music*
53 Eastern Christian
55 Beginning
58 Water carrier
59 Of an age
60 Nothing, in Spain
61 Arabian gulf
62 Doughnut cooker



هكذا من الأصل

Big Jack, Yancey Tied for 2d in Open

Weiskopf Leads Nicklaus by 1 in Britain

By Fred Tupper

TROON, Scotland, July 11 (NYT).—In a late charge long after the leaders were in and the fierce wind was moderating, Tom Weiskopf welded together a 71 to snatch a one-stroke lead from two-time champion Jack Nicklaus and Bert Yancey, both with 72. U.S. Open champion, John Miller, at 70, was next after the opening round of this 102d British Open, dominated by U.S. golfers.

Also on 71 were American Lanny Wadkins, Australian Bruce Crampton, and Peter Butler, Peter Wilcock and Neil Coles of Britain. And among those on 72 were Arnold Palmer, who won his second British Open here in 1962, and 1967 champion Roberto Devicenzo of Argentina.

Lee Trevino, going for his third straight title in this event, shot a 75 and said: "Unless the wind changes, I've got no chance of winning for a third time."

Weiskopf, a sweet swinger from Columbus, Ohio, had five birdies, hit 15 greens on target, and it wasn't until the home hole that he hit his only poor shot of the day, a hooked drive into the rough.

Strangely enough, he confessed to dithering before the round began. To make it worse, he missed a three-footer for a birdie on the first hole and hung his head in discouragement. He said after the round that "an old Scot said: 'Cheer up lad,' so I hit a good shot in there on the second with a wedge from 15 feet and there was a birdie." He was still around on the third and I punched in another wedge to 18 feet and that ball went in too. 'I got to leave, keep going,' said the old Scot."

Weiskopf missed another short one on the fourth and lipped out from six feet on the sixth, but it didn't matter. His striking was so accurate and his touch on the wedge so deft that even the long putts began to go down. There was a 35-footer on the fifth for a birdie two; a 15-footer on the 13th for the only birdie of the day there, and then another putt on the 14th that rang the bell for a deuce from 30 feet out.

It's been a great run for Weiskopf of late. He took three out of four tourneys and had a second in the other over a seven-week stretch, and he was third to Miller in the U.S. Open at Oakmont, Pa.

Earlier, it had taken all Nicklaus's prodigious length to defy that northwesterly wind that wreaked havoc on the homeward nine. Using a drive and a wedge most of the way, he was out in 33, but was forced to pull out his long irons on the second shots to reach the greens coming home.

A sand wedge to five feet meant a birdie four on the fourth hole, and then four threes in a row, including an eagle on the 577-yard sixth, the longest championship hole in Britain. For Big Jack it was simply an enormous drive, a three iron and a 15-foot putt. "Useful," he said.

What counted most was Nicklaus's recoveries in the direct face of the 20-knot wind that ripped in off the Irish Sea. After a couple of bogeys, including a six on the infamous "the railway"—or 11th—hole, where he used three irons just to reach the green and three more putts to get down, Jack found inspiration.

"It was tough out there downwind," said the two-time British champion.

Trevino had announced that his winning policy here would be to keep the ball low into the prevailing westerlies. His master plan backfired. Now he's changed his mind. A horrendous seven on the 13th hole meant the 75. "I can't use my low ball because of all the little valleys and holes in the fairway and the ridges that spring up beyond them," Trevino said. "The ball has to be hit high to clear them."

Yancey was paired with Nicklaus and his 69 was a struggle after a brilliant 30 for the first nine. Bert, 35, whose golf this year has been "consistently mediocre," had six birdies going out, blended by the accuracy of his short iron play and the deadly touch of his putter.

"With this wind you try to paint a picture and keep it intact," said the former West Pointer. "I had a masterpiece in the making." But an interminable bout with trouble on "the railway" meant a seven.

During the long day the scoreboard had a dozen or more scores way under par for the first nine, and then gradually the red "under" figures would be blown away with the wind.

A tremendous yell brought the crowds running to the 126-yard eighth hole, the shortest championship hole in Britain. Gene Sarazen, 71, who insists this is his last appearance in the championship he first challenged for 50 years ago, had a word to say yesterday about his famous contemporaries Bobby Jones, Tommy Armour and Walter Hagen. "I know they are up there waiting for me and saying: 'When's Sarazen coming? He's keeping us waiting.'"

And reason enough for being late. In one last magnificent flourish reminiscent of the double eagle he scored to win the Masters in 1935, the great man had a hole-in-one on the eighth hole.

FIRST-ROUND LEADERS

Tom Weiskopf, U.S.	35-35—70
Jack Nicklaus, U.S.	33-36—69
Bert Yancey, U.S.	30-39—69
Johnny Miller, U.S.	35-35—70
Bruce Crampton, Australia	34-37—71
Lanny Wadkins, U.S.	35-36—71
Peter Wilcock, Britain	32-39—71
Vincent Baker, S. Africa	34-38—72
Bruce Devlin, Australia	37-35—72
O. C. Rodrigues, Puerto Rico	36-36—72
a-David Russell, Britain	36-36—72
Robert de Vicenzo, Argentina	35-39—72
Harry Bannerman, Britain	38-41—73
Bob Charles, New Zealand	36-37—73
David Dunk, Britain	35-38—73
B. Gallacher, Britain	33-40—73
Christy Greene, Britain	35-38—73
Harold Henning, S. Africa	34-39—73
a-Trevor Homer, Britain	36-37—73
C. O'Connor, Ireland	35-38—73
David Webster, Britain	31-43—73
Manuel Ballesteros, Spain	37-37—74
David Huish, Britain	36-38—74
R. Jewell, Britain	38-36—74
John Johnson, Britain	38-36—74
Graham Marsh, Australia	35-39—74
Kel Nagle, Australia	34-40—74
Lionel Platts, Britain	35-39—74
Eddie Polland, Britain	34-40—74
David Snell, Britain	33-41—74
Ian Stanley, Australia	36-38—74
Robert Wynn, Britain	33-41—74
R.H. Emery, Britain	37-43—82

a-Amateur.



United Press International.

LOOKING UP—Dwight Stones watches bar after setting world record in Munich's Olympic Stadium.

Stones High Jumps To a World Record In Olympic Stadium

From Wire Dispatches

MUNICH, July 11.—High-jumper Dwight Stones gave the United States track and field team tonight a world record on its return to the site of the 1972 Olympic Games and a lead in its meet with West German and Swiss athletes.

Stones cleared 7 feet 6 1 2 inches on his final try to better the record of 7-6 1/4 set by Pat Matzdorf in 1971.

The new record holder, 19, from Los Angeles, won the third-place bronze medal in the Olympics and last week, in an interview on West German television, he said that he would set a record by the 1976 Games in Montreal.

Stones has often been called the brash young man of U.S. track and field. Jim Bush, head coach of the men's team on tour, said before the meet that the high jumper is full of confidence.

The 6-foot-5 jumper used the "Fosbury" backward flop technique to set the mark. He had cleared 7-5 1/2 to win the event but with the crowd of 25,000 watching in silence, he asked officials to place the bar at the world record height.

Twice the bar tumbled into the sand grave, but unperturbed, Stones stood quietly, in deep concentration, for his third try.

A quick gallop and up he soared touching the bar with his back. The fans were quiet and Stones stood in the sand with clenched fists, begging the bar to stay. Finally, it stopped moving and Stones set off on a triumphant jog with the crowd applauding him.

After the first day of the two-day meeting, the United States led West Germany, 60 points to 46, in the men's match and West Germany led Switzerland, 138-67; and in the women's match, West Germany led the United States, 40-33, and Switzerland, 89-49.

The American men won six out of 10 events on a warm and windless night—perfect conditions on the red tartan track. They suffered a setback in the 400-meters dash. Coach Bush of UCLA had predicted a clean sweep for youngsters Maurice Peoples, of Arizona State University and Benny Brown, of UCLA, who both had clocked 45 seconds earlier this season. But Karl Honz, the European record-holder, and Horst Schoeske delighted the crowd by making it a West German double in 45.2 and 45.6.

American shot putter Al Feuerbach, a world record holder, won by heaving the iron ball 68-11 1 4 in his last attempt. In the 10,000 meters, Ted Castaneda of Colorado Springs and Jeff Galloway, Gainesville, Fla., stayed together throughout the race leaving the opposition trailing by half a lap. On the home-stretch, Castaneda sprinted ahead to win comfortably in 28:30.6.

Steve Williams, America's latest sprint sensation, won the 100-meter dash in 10.32 with teammate Herb Washington second in 10.48. Leonard Hilton, a former distance runner who recently has been producing outstanding results in middle-distance events, took the 1,500-meter run in 3:37.-67, with West German Paul Heinz-Wellman second. American Frank La Benz finished fourth.

Jackie Thompson got the American women off to a quick start, winning the 200-meter dash in 23.08, but the American strongmen failed to show their power in the hammer throw. The event was swept by West Germans, with Karl-Hans Rihm first with 229 feet and Uwe Beyer next at 223-3 1 2. American Steve de Autremont was third with 209-5 1 2.

New York Relieves Duran of Crown

NEW YORK, July 11 (UPI).—Roberto Duran of Panama is no longer recognized as world lightweight champion by the New York State Athletic Commission.

Duran, who defeated Ken Buchanan of Scotland for the lightweight title in June, 1972, yesterday was stripped of his title by the commission for failure to defend his title against Buchanan during a prescribed time.

Ocana Stays Ahead

AUBAGNE, France, July 11 (UPI).—Michael Wright of Britain won today's 220-kilometer (136-mile) 10th stage of the Tour de France bicycle race. Spaniard Luis Ocana fought off all attacks by riders in a position to challenge his overall lead and protected his 9-minute advantage.

Angels' Stanton Hits 3 in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, July 11 (UPI).—Lee Stanton became the second American League player to hit three home runs in one game this season when he drove in five runs to help the California Angels to a 10-8 victory over the Baltimore Orioles last night.

Stanton, who had hit only one home run in 55 previous games, became only the second player in history to hit three or more home runs in one game at Baltimore's Memorial Stadium. Rocky Colavito hit four in a game on June 10, 1959.

Stanton's third homer of the night followed a Ken Berry single in the 10th inning off reliever Eddie Watt and gave Angels' reliever Dick Lange his first major league victory. Stanton also hit a solo homer in the fourth and a two-run homer in the ninth.

George Hendrick of Cleveland hit three homers in a game earlier this season.

Tigers 5, Rangers 4

At Detroit, John Hiller earned his 21st save of the season by choking off rallies in the seventh and ninth innings and Dick Sharon belted two home runs to give the Tigers a 5-4 victory over Texas.

Red Sox 2, Twins 1

Luis Tiant allowed only two hits—a double by Joe Lis in the second inning and a single by Rod Carew in the ninth—and pitched Boston to a 2-1 victory in Minnesota. Tiant, 11-8, struck out eight and walked two as he beat his former teammates for the first time this season.

White Sox 2, Yanks 1

Buddy Bradford, called up from the minor leagues only nine days ago, scored the first run and batted in the winning run to lead the Chicago White Sox to a 2-1 home victory over the New York Yankees and Lindy McDaniel, who started his first game since 1967. McDaniel went the distance, giving up three hits, two of them by Bradford, who ran his hitting streak to 11 games.

Royals 5, Brewers 3

At Milwaukee, Lou Piniella and Ed Kirkpatrick combined for five runs batted in and Steve Busby tied the Royals' club record by striking out 13 as Kansas City defeated the Brewers, 5-3.

Indians 7, A's 5

Rusty Torres pinch-hit a three-run homer over the center field fence in the ninth inning to give Cleveland a 7-5 home victory over Oakland. Oakland was leading 5-0 in the seventh inning when, as manager, Dick Williams pulled out five of his starting players and the Indians bounced back with three in the eighth and four runs in the ninth to pull out the victory.

Mets 1, Braves 0

NEW YORK, July 11 (NYT).—Jon Matlack threw "a curveball down and in" to Tommy Helms leading off the sixth inning last night and the Houston Astros second baseman lined the ball just fair down the third base line for a double and the only hit off the New York Mets' left-hander.

The pitcher, 23, permitted only two other batters to reach base as he walked Jimmy Wynn in the seventh and Doug Rader in the eighth. Each of those runners became the front end of a double play as Matlack, with excellent support in the field, hurled a 1-0 triumph. No Mets pitcher has hurled a no-hitter since the club entered the major leagues in 1962.

Braves 4, Phils 2

Darrell Evans, Atlanta's young third baseman, lists stamp collecting as his principal hobby, according to the Baseball Register. He might have added *home-run hitting*. He now shares the National League lead with 25.

In Philadelphia, Evans cracked two homers and drove in all the runs in the Braves' 4-2 triumph over the Phillies. It was the sixth successive victory for the slugging Braves. Evans is tied for the major league lead in homers with San Francisco's Bobby Bonds.

Reds 6, Expos 2

At Montreal, Johnny Bench drove in two runs, one of them with his 17th homer, as Cincinnati beat the Expos, 6-2. Ross Grimsley pitched seven innings to earn his eighth victory in 13 decisions.

Pirates 4, Padres 3

Willie Stargell capped a three-run rally in the seventh with a tie-breaking double to lift Pittsburgh to a 4-3 victory in San Diego.

Cubs 4, Giants 2

Carmen Fanzone singled with the bases loaded, driving in two runs as the Chicago Cubs rallied for four runs in the sixth to win in San Francisco, 4-2. Franzone's single came off Ron Bryant, who walked four batters in the inning in which 10 Cubs went to bat.

Cards 5, Dodgers 4

At Los Angeles, Lou Brock's high fly ball to left that dropped between Bill Buckner and Willie Davis for a double scored Mike Tyson with a tie-breaking run in the seventh that gave St. Louis a 5-4 victory over the Dodgers.

Former Champ Killed

CINCINNATI, July 11 (UPI).—Wallace (Bud) Smith, lightweight boxing champion in 1955 and 1956, was shot to death today during a street-corner argument between a man and a woman, police said. Police said Smith, 42, was attempting to act as a peacemaker between the two.

Wednesday

Blyleven Gets 7th Shutout

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., July 11 (UPI).—Bert Blyleven pitched his seventh shutout of the season, blanking Boston on six hits, and Tony Oliva hit a two-run double as the Minnesota Twins snapped a three-game losing streak in beating the Red Sox, 3-0, today.

Blyleven struck out five batters and walked one in improving his won-lost record to 12-8. He didn't allow a Red Sox runner past second base.

Minnesota scored two runs in the first inning when Oliva doubled home Rod Carew and Bob Darwin, both of whom had singled.

A's 9, Indians 3

Jim (Catfish) Hunter tossed a four-hitter in winning his ninth straight game and Sal Bando belted his 17th homer of the season to spark Oakland to a 9-3 victory in Cleveland.

Hunter, who hasn't been beaten since May 29, struck out eight, walked one and was tagged for a solo homer by Jack Brohamer and a two-run homer by George Hendrick on the way to his 14th victory against three losses.

Yanks 2, White Sox 1

At Chicago, Sparky Lyle halted a Chicago uprising in the ninth inning to preserve a 2-1 victory over the White Sox and move the New York Yankees back into first place over Boston in the American League's Eastern Division.

Astros 7, Mets 1

Lee May hit a two-run homer and Skip Jutze drove in two runs with three singles to give Houston a 7-1 road victory over the New York Mets. The Astros tagged Jerry Koosman for five singles in the second inning by Bob Watson, Doug Rader, Tommy Helms, Jutze and Tommie Agee to take a 3-0 lead.

ILTF Won't Give Pros Equal Power in Tennis

WARSAW, July 11 (AP).—The International Lawn Tennis Federation today virtually rejected demands from top tennis stars to have an equal say in managing the professional world circuit.

At its annual meeting, the ILTF delegates, with the exception of France, gave full backing to its management to have further talks with the Association of Tennis Professionals in an effort to end the bitter feud.

The conference empowered the ILTF management to try to form a subcommittee with the ATP which would allow players representation, but leave the ILTF with a majority vote.

The ATP has previously insisted on a 50-50 say on any new governing body.

Allan Heyman, president of the ILTF, said the ILTF would observe two basic principles: to achieve a dominating position on any new governing body and to insure that top tennis stars give first allegiance to their national associations—and not the ATP.

France came under criticism from one delegate for being inclined to give the ATP an equal voice on the committee.

Failure to reach agreement with the ATP could cause a continuation of the split which rocked tennis when over 70 ATP stars decided not to participate at Wimbledon. The ATP boycott was called because the professionals disagreed with the ILTF's suspension of Yugoslavia's Nikki Pilic, who refused to play for his country in the Davis Cup.

Today's ILTF conference made it clear that it would expect professional players to represent their countries when asked to do so.

The ILTF also assumed new powers of suspension today, adopting a rule which gives its management committee power to suspend players who enter into contracts preventing them from taking part in official ILTF championship tournaments and the Davis Cup competition.

Heyman said after the meeting that the new powers were aimed at countering a tennis league for the United States, which the federation thought would conflict with European tournaments, the U.S. summer season and the Davis Cup.

U.S. Swimmers Overwhelming At Israeli Games

TEL AVIV, July 11 (AP).—Americans overwhelmed the swimming competition today on the second day of the 9th Maccabiah Games, winning 13 of 18 medals, including five top honors.

Two more Maccabiah records set by Olympic ace Mark Spitz were broken as the Americans took a commanding lead in the overall medal count.

Roy Abramowitz, 19, of Princeton, N.J., who represented South Africa at the last Maccabiah Games in 1969, shattered Spitz's record in the 400-meter individual medley by nearly 10 seconds, going the distance in 4 minutes 51.4 seconds.

American Michael Cook, 21, of Rancho Mirage, Calif., broke the Spitz record in the 200-meter freestyle with a time of 2 minutes flat, trimming 2.7 seconds off the mark.

King Says Yes To Challenge Of Mr. Riggs

NEW YORK, July 11 (Reuters).—Billie Jean King, Wimbledon and women's lib champion, and Bobby Riggs, 55-year-old woman-beater, announced today that they will battle for $100,000.

Mrs. King, 29, said today that she had finally accepted a challenge from Riggs because "I'm going to put women's tennis and women's lib back where it belongs."

Riggs beat Australian Margaret Court, 6-2, 6-1 last May for $10,000 after the 30-year-old mother had stepped in to accept a challenge Billie Jean refused.

"It was not my kind of money," Mrs. King said.

"Margaret did such a miserable job. . . and she played for a pittance," Mrs. King said. "I love pressure and Margaret does not."

She added: "I can't just play for the money, I am playing because women's tennis has had such a put-down."

Riggs told Mrs. King today at a news conference: "You're not going to do much better."

He said he challenged women players because "I want to prove that women are lousy, they stink, they don't belong on the same court as a man."

The date and venue of the King-Riggs match have not yet been decided.

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Oakland ..... 000 410 000—5 11 2
Cleveland ..... 000 000 024—7 10 1
Odom, Fingers (8); Knowles (8) and Fosse; Tidrow (6-9) and Ellis. L—Knowles (2-4). HR—Jackson (12th), Torres (3d).

California .. 001 200 104 2—10 12 1
Baltimore ... 000 000 305 0—8 14 2
May, Barber (7), Sells (7), Lange (9) and Stephenson; Palmer, Jackson (8), Watt (10) and Etchebarren. Williams (9). W—Lange (1-0). L—Watt (3-3). HR—Oliver (19th), Stanton 2 (2nd, 3d, 4th), Williams (12th).

New York ..... 010 000 000—1 5 2
Chicago ..... 000 011 00x—2 3 0
McDaniel (6-3) and Munson; Bahnsen, Forster (8), Acosta (8) and Herrmann. W—Bahnsen (11-8).

Boston ..... 002 000 000—2 5 0
Minnesota ..... 010 000 00x—1 2 0
Tiant (11-8) and Fisk; Kaat (9-8) and Roof.

Kansas City ... 020 003 000—5 9 0
Milwaukee ..... 020 000 010—3 7 0
Busby (5-9) and Healy; Colborn (11-5) and Rodriguez. HR—Piniella (7th).

Texas ..... 000 000 301—4 9 3
Detroit ..... 121 000 01x—5 9 0
Merritt (3-4) and Suarez; Coleman, Hiller (7) and Freehan. W—Coleman (12-8). HR—Sharon 2 (3rd, 4th), Burroughs (10th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati ..... 002 200 101—6 16 0
Montreal ..... 000 020 000—2 5 1
Grimsley, Gullett (8) and Bench; Torrez, Scott (4), Marshall (9) and Boccabella. W—Grimsley (8-5). L—Torrez (5-7). HR—Singleton (12th), Bench (17th).

Houston ..... 000 000 000—0 1 0
New York ..... 010 000 00x—1 5 0
Reuss (11-5) and Jutze; Matlack (7-10) and Dyer.

Atlanta ..... 000 003 001—4 6 2
Philadelphia .... 001 000 010—2 9 0
Harrison, House (8), Devine (8) and Oates; Ruthven, Scarce (8), Wilson (9) and Boone. W—Harrison (5-3). L—Ruthven (3-7). HR—Evans 2 (24th, 25th), Luzinski (13th).

St. Louis ..... 100 200 201—5 11 0
Los Angeles ... 000 200 101—4 12 1
Murphy, Hrabosky (7), Pena (8), Folkers (9), Granger (9) and Simmons; Osteen, Culver (8) and Ferguson. W—Murphy (3-3). L—Osteen (10-5).

Pittsburgh ..... 001 000 300—4 10 0
San Diego ..... 101 100 000—3 12 1
Moose, Johnson (4), Lamb (7) and Sanguillen; Treadaway, Romo (9) and Kendall. W—Johnson (2-1). L—Treadaway (4-1).

Chicago ..... 000 004 000—4 6 2
San Fran. ..... 100 000 100—2 5 2
Reuschel (10-5) and Hundley; Bryant, Sosa (8) and Rader. L—Bryant (12-5). HR—Bonds (28th).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	45	38	.542	—
New York	43	41	.539	—
Baltimore	42	38	.525	1 1/2
Detroit	44	42	.512	2 1/2
Milwaukee	42	43	.494	4
Cleveland	30	56	.349	16 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	48	39	.552	—
Kansas City	49	41	.544	1/2
California	45	39	.536	1 1/2
Chicago	45	40	.529	2
Minnesota	43	40	.518	3
Texas	39	54	.357	16 1/2

(Wednesday's games not included.)

Tuesday's Results

Cleveland 7, Oakland 5.
California 10, Baltimore 8.
Detroit 5, Texas 4.
Kansas City 5, Milwaukee 3.
Boston 2, Minnesota 1.
Chicago 2, New York 1.

Wednesday's Games

Minnesota 2, Boston 0.
New York 2, Chicago 1.
Oakland 9, Cleveland 3.
Kansas City at Milwaukee, night.
Texas at Detroit, night.
California at Baltimore, night.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	50	37	.575	—
St. Louis	44	40	.524	4 1/2
Montreal	40	43	.482	8
Pittsburgh	38	44	.463	9 1/2
Philadelphia	38	47	.447	11
New York	36	46	.439	11 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	54	34	.614	—
Cincinnati	48	38	.558	4 1/2
San Fran.	48	40	.551	5 1/2
Houston	47	44	.516	8 1/2
Atlanta	41	49	.456	14
San Diego	31	55	.360	22

(Wednesday's games not included.)

Tuesday's Games

Cincinnati 6, Montreal 2.
New York 1, Houston 0.
Atlanta 4, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 5, Los Angeles 4.
Pittsburgh 4, San Diego 3.
Chicago 4, San Fran. 2.

Wednesday's Games

Houston 7, New York 1.
Chicago at San Francisco, night.
Cincinnati at Montreal, night.
Atlanta at Philadelphia, night.
St. Louis at Los Angeles, night.
Pittsburgh at San Diego, night.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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July 11, 1973

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(w) Alexander Fund $8.06
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd. $2.49
(w) Amitalia Fund $9.16

AMSTOB BANQUE S.A.:
— (d) Globvalor SF65.50
(w) Andrese Equity ..... Can.$5.08
(w) Apollo (Tempus) ins.pr. SF93.19
(i) Apollo Fund S.A. $23.24
(w) Aries Fund $20.76
(r) Asco Corporation DM11.96
(r) Atlantic Invest. $42.12
(w) Austral Trust S.A. $10.81
(w) Austral's Selection Fd. $7.35

BAER, Julius & Co.:
— (d) Baerbond SF934.00
— (d) Combat SF972.00
— (d) Grobar SF647.00
— (d) Stockbar SF778.00

BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:
— (w) BTF Growth Fund $8.45
— (w) BTF Japan Fund $12.47
— (w) BTF Trust S.A. $8.76
— (w) BTF Income Fund $9.72
(w) Broad & Wall. Fd. Int'l. $48.92
(w) Brown Invest. $10.45
(r) Cal. Land & Constr. $19.57
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. ..... Can.$15.38
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. ..... Can.$8.15

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l. $14.19
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $13.05
(d) Capital Sentinvest. LP981
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh. $181.82
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $778.02
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs. $8.83
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs. $11.21
(d) Convert. Bond Fd.N.V. $9.26
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V. $804.31

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF88.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l. SF87.00

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SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) Europa-Valor SF154.25
— (d) Interrasfor SF87.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF209.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $5.73
(w) D.Q.O. $56.86
(d) Delta Invest. Fund $10.36
(d) Delta-Multifund $10.12
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund ..... Yen 9,930

DREYFUS GROUP:
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $10.75
— (w) Dr.Interest-Inv.Fd $11.25
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh. $8.43
— (w) Dr. Offsh Deb Prem. ..... —
(d) Earnuico ..... — $52.22
(d) Executive Fd of Canada $5.86

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia $13.66
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $26.25
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd. $24.17
(d) Fidelity World Fund $10.01
(d) Finucem BF1,130
(d) Finance Union $10.81
(w) First Fund $13.07

FIRST INVESTORS:
— (w) American Trust $4.19
— (w) Int'l Min.& Petr.Fd. $5.05
(i) Austi.Ld.& Prop.Fd. ..... Bah.$11.67
(d) First Nt'l City Fund $33.05
(d) First Security Cap. Fd. $38.75
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $57.78
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $25.49
(w) Foreign Issue Fr. SF2,312
(d) Fonsuis Selection Fd. SF94.56
(d) Fonditalia $12.76

FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:
— (w) Fd of Austral ($US) $3.78
— (w) Fd.Austral.Sterling ..... Aus.$3.70
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust. ..... Aus.$1.21
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd. ..... Aus.$3.36
(d) Fund of Nations $8.81
(w) Future Australia Fd. ..... Aus.$9.76

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ..... Berm.$23.04
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ..... Berm.$5.70
(w) Guardian Gr.Fd.Int'l $2.31
(w) Hamamann Holdgs. NV $4.502
(w) Hedged Investors $10.617
(d) H.O.I.T. Hobart $31.00
(d) IOSFUND $13.38
(w) INCBOW $32.95
(d) Interfin SF367.50
(d) Interfund S.A. $12.57
(d) Intertitalia Lire9,675
(w) Intermarket Fund $108.39
(w) Int'l Income Fund $31.55
(r) Int'l Invest. Network $10.05
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd. $4.62
(r) Invest. Atlantiques $52.08
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $11.88
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $11.13
(r) Japan Growth Fund $16.37
(d) Japan Selection Fund $48.71
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $15.78
(i) Jardine Japan Fund $48.56
(r) Jardine Selection NV $20.69
(d) KB Income Fund LF1,626
(w) Keyfund $8.15
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int'l $10.35
(w) Kleinwort Benz-Jap.F. $21.36
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $19.01

LLOYDS & SCOTTISH-TYNDALL:
++(r) L&S-T 3-Way Fd.Ltd $1,005
++(r) L&S-T Multi-wayFd. SF200.50
++(r) L&S-T Income Fund SF500.00
(w) Lurfund $22.41
(r) Martin Fund $6.99
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $12.53
(d) Newyrith Int'l Fund $2.73
(d) Newyrith Priv. Fund $6.54
(w) N.A.M.F. $30.51
(w) Nippon Fund $37.00*
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $6.67
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd. $11.25
(r) Olympo Cap. Fd. Inc. $2.25
(r) Pegasus Intern'l $8.06
(d) Renta Fund LP1,260
(d) Renta Capital Fund LP3,547
(d) Rentinvest LP948

SAFE GROUP:
— (d) Safe Fund $9.12
— (d) Safe Trust Fund $13.43
— (d) Global Fund $7.13
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF97.70
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V. $5.23

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $12.75

SHARE GROUP:
— (d) Share Int'l Fund $6.66
— (d) Share Realty $13.02
— (d) Shareholders Royal $8.37
— (d) Enterprise Fund $5.97
— (d) Harbor Fund $7.34

S.M.C. FUNDS:
— (d) Chase Selection Fd. $9.69
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF6.31
— (d) I.T.F. $9.20
(w) SMB I DM97.90

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. SF1,147.00
— (r) Securswiss SF1,231.00
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd. $11.85
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd. $108.10
(w) Star Fund $9.40
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc. $11.10

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF444.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF93.50
— (d) Universal Fund SF105.19

(r) Talent Global Fund $12.90
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea.) $30.47
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. NV $41.61
(w) Tokyo Valor $16.54
(w) Transpacific Fund $15.83

TYNDALL GROUP:
+(r) Overseas Fund $1.55
+(r) Do. Accumulation $1.81
+(r) Overseas (Str.) Ltd. $12.30
+(r) Do. Accumulation $15.00

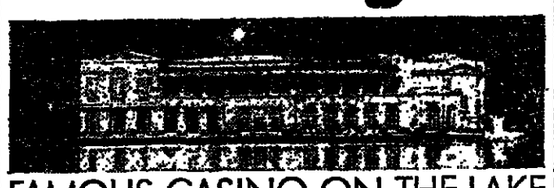
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF47.50
— (d) Bond Invest. SF88.50
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— (d) Atlantic-fonds DM12.03
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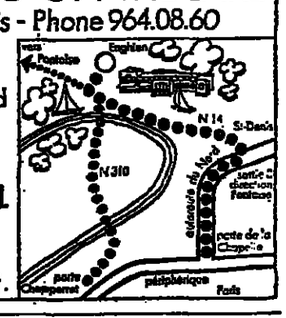
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd $2.88
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd. $15.63
(w) Universal Sav. Equity ..... Can.$7.44
(w) Western Growth Fd. $5.75
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,441.01
(w) West. Proprietary N.V. $1,415.45
(d) World Equity (C'ch Fd. $498.50
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(w) Zodiac Commod Fund $7.05
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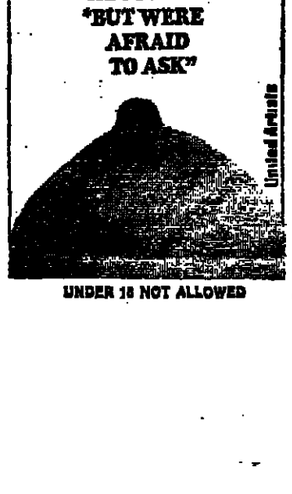


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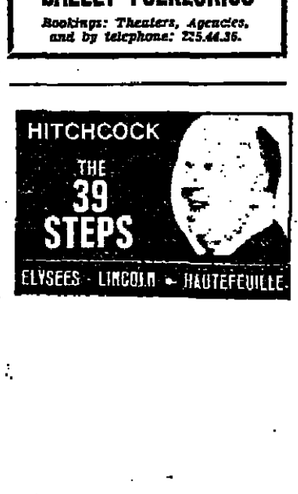
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Art Buchwald

Watergate Rejoinders

WASHINGTON.—These are difficult times for people who are defending the Nixon administration. No matter where they go they are attacked by pseudoliberals, McGovern lovers, heterosexual constitutionalists and paranoid John Dean believers.

As a public service I am printing instant responses for loyal Nixonites when they are attacked at a party. Please cut it out and carry it in your pocket.

1—Everyone does it.

2—What about Chappaquiddick?

3—A President can't keep track of *everything* his staff does.

4—The press is blowing the whole thing up.

5—Whatever Nixon did was for national security.

6—The Democrats are sore because they lost the election.

7—Are you going to believe a rat like John Dean or the President of the United States?

8—Wait till *all* the facts come out.

9—What about Chappaquiddick?

10—If you impeach Nixon you get Agnew.

11—The only thing wrong with Watergate is they got caught.

12—What about Daniel Ellsberg stealing the Pentagon papers?

13—It happens in Europe all the time.

14—*People* would be against Nixon no matter what he did.

15—I'd rather have a crook in the White House than a fool.

16—LBJ used to read FBI reports every night.

17—What's the *big* deal about finding out what your opposition is up to?

18—The President was too busy running the country to know what was going on.

19—What about Chappaquiddick?

20—People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.

21—*McGovern* would have lost anyway.

22—Maybe the Committee for the Re-Election of the President went a little too far, but they were just a bunch of eager kids.

23—I'm not for breaking the law, *but sometimes you* have to do it to save the country.

24—Nixon made a mistake. He's only human.

25—Do you realize what Watergate is doing to the dollar abroad?

26—What about Harry Truman and the deep-freeze scandal?

27—Franklin D. Roosevelt did a lot worse things.

28—I'm sick and tired of hearing about Watergate and so is everybody else.

29—This thing should be tried in the courts and not on television.

30—When Nixon gives *his* explanation of what happened there are going to be a lot of people in this country with egg on their faces.

31—My country right or wrong.

32—What about Chappaquiddick?

33—I think the people who make all this fuss about Watergate should be shot.

34—If the Democrats had the money they would have done the same thing.

35—I never trusted Haldeman and Ehrlichman to start with.

36—If you say one more word about Watergate I'll punch you in the nose.

(A) If the person is bigger than you—"if you say one more word about Watergate I'm leaving this house."

(B) If it's your own house and the person is bigger than you—"what about Chappaquiddick?"

Turkey Asking East Germany to Return Tablets

ANKARA, July 11 (Reuters).—Turkey is asking East Germany to return about 9,000 cuneiform tablets unearthed 40 years ago in the ancient capital of the Hittite Empire.

The brick tablets inscribed with the wedge-shaped characters, part of the Hittite state archives, were excavated by German archaeologists at Bogazkoy, northeast of Ankara, and taken to Berlin for renovation and study.

About 400 of the small tablets, which throw light on the empire which ruled Anatolia between 1700 and 1200 BC, were returned before World War II. But 9,000 others are still in East Germany, with which Turkey has no diplomatic ties.

An official of the Turkish National Committee of Museums said today that Turkey was making its request for the tablets' return through the International Council of Museums, to which both countries belong.

The first informal contact between Turkish and East German museum council delegates was made in Paris recently, the official said.



Kiyokazu Kitamura, as Himegamisama, is the spiritual leader of the sect, now the third largest 'new religion' in Japan, founded by her grandmother.

The New York Times.

Modern Goddess for 326,000

By Kathryn Tolbert

TABUSE, Japan (NYT).—Twenty-two years ago, when Kiyokazu Kitamura was an infant, her grandmother used to put her in a vegetable basket on the back of a bicycle and the two of them would travel around the Japanese countryside while her grandmother did her missionary work.

The grandmother, Mrs. Sayo Kitamura, was a *success*. *People were curious about* her masculine clothes, entranced by her insistence that "the moment I open my mouth, the 'Divine Radio' is switched on, and you can listen to revelations directly from God," and awed by her fiery speeches, in which she often denounced her listeners as "maggot beggars."

Kiyokazu eventually went off to high school, then three years in U.S. colleges (two in Pitzer College in Claremont, Calif., another year at Vassar in Poughkeepsie, N.Y.) and is about to begin a year of study in England. She has ideas and opinions similar to many other young Japanese and looks like other college students in the midi-length skirts, wide-legged pants or *blue jeans that she likes to wear*.

But Kiyokazu Kitamura is different. She is a modern-day goddess.

Spiritual Leader

As Himegamisama, or honorable princess god, she is the spiritual leader of the 326,000 members of the sect that her grandmother, *Ogamisama, or honorable great* god, founded. The sect is now Japan's third largest "new religion."

Goddess or not, Himegamisama appears to have resolved any conflict within herself between her role as a modern Japanese woman and her position as leader of Tensho Kotai Jingu Kyo (religion of the teachings of the sun goddess).

"When I return to Japan, from Europe, I will marry, *hopefully*, and *become* a mother," she said in her excellent English, which she speaks quickly with a crisp enunciation.

"I will be different from other people only in that I have a responsibility to this religion and will travel to other countries to do missionary work as my grandmother used to do."

Himegamisama, who still takes tea ceremony lessons when she is at home on the sect's 2,470-acre estate, has firm ideas about the role modern woman holds.

"A woman can have the same work as men as long as she does not forget her own responsibilities," she insisted. "If she can do her work, and in addition do men's work, that is fine."

Chosen at Birth

The oldest of six children, she was chosen at birth by her grandmother to inherit spiritual leadership of the sect, which is better known in Japan as Odoru Shukyo, or the dancing religion. She actually took over when her grandmother died *five* years ago, but has *concentrated* on her education while her father, Yoshito Kitamura, who is a city councilman and head of a company that markets Norwegian kelp powder, directs the sect's religious activities. The company's profits help fund the religious organization.

"I neither desired the position nor did I not want it," explained Himegamisama, whose girlish enthusiasm shows in her sparkling eyes and constant, graceful *hand* movements.

"It was something that could have only happened naturally. I had always known I would take her [Ogamisama's] place, although I had expected it to be much later in my life."

For the present, Himegamisama, whose strong but feminine voice is easily heard at religious meetings without the aid of a microphone, finds music her greatest single interest. She studied music, voice and choir in the United States and performed *the soprano solo part at Vassar's traditional* Christmas concert.

The dancing religion now has 324 branches, 224 in Japan, 28 in the United States and others in South America, Europe, Africa, India, Lebanon, Indonesia, Taiwan and South Korea. Among its members are large numbers of factory workers, farmers and housewives, and such notables as former Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi and Hiroko Sato, the wife of former Prime Minister Eisaku Sato.

After the War

The so-called "new religions" in Japan—of which the Buddhist sect of Soka Gakkai is the largest and best known in the West, followed by Tenrikyo of the Shinto sect—blossomed after World War II at a time community and family ties were loosening.

The young were *seeking* new values in a confused period of rapidly changing lifestyles, and many people found work at factories operated by members of the dancing religion.

The sect is so modern that it uses tape recordings, amplifying systems, color movies and a monitoring system throughout its vast headquarters in Tabuse, a mountain-ringed town of 16,000 people in *Southern Japan's farming country*.

Modern concrete structures, built eight years ago, dot the estate. There are two preaching halls (one seating 500 people, the other 3,000); a home for the Kitamura family, dormitories for guests and permanent residents, a cafeteria, an office building, kindergarten and a memorial hall.

The religion's basic belief is that world peace can be achieved only if people "polish *their souls*." *Members strive to* cleanse themselves of six evils—regret, desire, hatred, attachment, love and the desire to be loved.

The religion gets its name from the dance in which members seek to raise their spiritual level. The dance is not a ritual but free-style combinations of feet-shuffling, body-swaying, arm-waving and hand-clapping.

"*It* is called a nonego dance," a young Hawaiian girl explained, "because while doing it we try to empty our minds of all egotistical thoughts. There is peace when people have no egotistical thoughts."

PEOPLE: *Burton Blames Lawford, Intellectual Problems*

THE BATTLING BURTONS (Cont'd): Life with **Elizabeth Taylor** was stormy but "this peace is *driving me crazy*. I can't live without her." That is what **Richard Burton** told the West German newspaper Bild Zeitung during an interview at his villa in Switzerland. Wednesday, the day after Miss Taylor had had her innings in another West German publication, Burton said that actor **Peter Lawford** and differences of an intellectual nature came between them.

"This Peter Lawford," Burton was quoted as saying, "What Elizabeth saw in him is a puzzle to me . . . and he of all persons is the one who drove us apart. . . . The problem lies in the fact that Elizabeth and I, in some respects, have grown apart intellectually . . . *I have only 24 hours in a day*. I read, write and film. Elizabeth is constantly seeking problems of one kind or another. She worries about her figure, about her grandchildren, about her mother, about the color of her teeth and expects that *I drop everything to* immediately devote myself to these problems. I c a n n o t. Asked whether he was doing anything to heal the rift, Burton is said to have replied, "What can I undertake? Elizabeth refuses to speak with me. She is like a wonderful child and sometimes does things. . . ."

* * *

Model **Penny Brahms**, 22, is entitled to the entire £500,000 *estate* left by her husband, **Clive Raphael**, the property speculator, an English high court ruled Tuesday. The judge formally pronounced a forgery the will in which Miss Brahms was left a shilling and four nude photos of herself, with the money going to attorney **Ronald Shulman**, 36. An American company official **Eric Henry Alba-Teran**, 53, has been convicted of the forgery and sentenced to two years—his motion to appeal the conviction was turned down Tuesday. An arrest warrant is out for Shulman who is thought to be in Brazil.

* * *

If you happen to be in Paris Friday and more especially in the Vincennes-Neuilly subway, don't be surprised to see fire engines *where you* normally see trains. It's all part of the fire department's pre-Bastille Day project, a sort of circulating exhibition of vehicles used by firemen from 1699 on.

* * *

The 8th Moscow Film Festival opened Tuesday with a blare of trumpets, **Gina Lollobrigida** and a message of greeting from **Leon[id] I. Brezhnev**. The actress is t[he] only internationally known fil[m] star yet there although rumo[rs] persist that **Richard Burton** w[ill] show up. The opener was a doc[u]mentary of Brezhnev's visit to t[he] United States with nary a han[d]clasp left out.

* * *

Prince Philip of England, ve[t]eran of many skirmishes with t[he] press, wants to improve his ima[ge]. That's what he told journalists [at] a luncheon in Glasgow on Tue[s]day, admitting that his reputati[on] with newsmen and photographe[rs] was "not all that good. . . . [If] anyone can offer me any adv[ice] *about how I can improve* t[he] reputation, or even offer any re[a]son why I should have to, I sh[all] be more than grateful." Silen[ce]. But Wednesday, writing in t[he] Daily Mail, **Vincent Mulchr[one]** gave Philip "a lot of the cr[edit] for dragging the monarchy [into] the 20th century" and told him "stay just as sweet as you [are]. And just as difficult. Comm[on] courtesy will suffice. . . . W[hy] should he change? We certa[inly] won't."

* * *

Novelist **Taylor Caldwell**, [who] won a *temporary court or[der]* Tuesday in Jacksonville, F[la.], preventing her husband from d[is]posing of property that she s[ays] he acquired with her money, [has] also filed for dissolution of t[he] marriage. Mrs. Caldwell, wh[ose] legal name *is* Janet M. Caldw[ell] Stancell, and William Ever[ett] **Stancell**, 73, a real estate dev[el]oper, married in Buffalo, N.Y., June 17, 1972, soon after they [met] on a world cruise. It is her thi[rd] marriage. Stancell *said he* [was] married more than once pre[vi]ously but didn't say how ma[ny] times.

Mrs. Caldwell said in her pe[ti]tion that at her husband's i[n]sistence she put $100,000 in [a] Jacksonville bank. She said [he] used some of this money to b[uy] real estate and also bought [fur]s and jewelry with her money. [At] her husband's urging, she sa[id], she gave Stancell her power [of] attorney on Nov. 17, 1972. Stan[cell] was given until Friday to sh[ow] cause why an injunction shou[ld] not be issued tying up money a[nd] property involved.

* * *

Rod Tyrell surprised fell[ow] players in a cricket match [at] Buriton England, by bursting in[to] flames at bat. A fast ball se[t a] box of matches in his pocket [on] fire. He was unhurt.

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FRENCH RIVIERA, VENCE, COTE D'AZUR: Luxuriously furnished superb villa with character, panoramic views sea mountains. Living room, drawing room, fireplaces, 6 bedrooms, 6 baths, fully fitted kitchen, 600 sq.m. for living, patio, swimming pool, children's pool, sauna, 1 acre land (4,700 sq.m.). Price: FF 1,250,000. Real value: FF 1,500,000. INTER-SUD, 06-VENCE. Tel.: 32 0498 or 32 0613.

MONACO

ETIC, MONTE-CARLO

11 Ave. Princesse-Alice. Tel.: 30-57-94. Splendid XVIIIth-century chateau, 14 hectares. Completely renovated. Large dependencies. For sale with some period furniture. Exceptional bargain. TOULOUSE area.

Very beautiful MILL in VALBONNE, 2 *hectares, bordering river*.

GERMANY

Germany, Bavarian Alps

Property 140,000 sq.m. suitable and approved for health and recreation center, vacation city, etc. DM 8.4 million. Realwert GmbH, 8 Munich-40, Habsburgerstr. 2. Tel.: 0811/393033.

GREAT BRITAIN

LUXURY BUNGALOW SITUATED in the much sought after Hillcrest area above Langland Bay and part of the beautiful Gower Coast, South Wales. This unique property overlooks from the rear the whole of Swansea Bay from Mumbles Point to Porthcawl with panoramic views over Port Talbot to the Welsh mountains, and from the front the Bristol Channel and its shipping lanes with views of the Devon Coast and Lundy Isle. From its high vantage point the scenic views are beyond imagination. Walking distance from beautiful sandy beaches, golf course & cliff walks. Contains three bedrooms, *dining room*, study, large lounge, modern kitchen with views of yachting bay, double garage, central heating, electric, Telephone, Freehold. Newly furnished. *For long let or outright sale:* £39,000 Sterling. Full references required. Box 5,387, IHT, 28 Great Queen Street, London, WC2B 5BB.

SPAIN

Your Own Private Valley

COSTA DEL SOL, 87 acres of lush pine-covered countryside, an entire valley, located in the center of a government national forest assuring complete peace and privacy which will remain the same in future years. Private access road leading only to the property. Pure and abundant water. 2 natural swimming pools, *organic fruit trees. An unbelievable* paradise for those desiring complete privacy yet within very short driving distance of Estepona, Marbella & Puerto Banus. The only property of its kind existing on the coast. Personal circumstances require immediate sale. Please, call: 26, Coin (Malaga), mornings or Mr. Simon Philips, Tel.: 825344, Marbella (Malaga). Telex: No. 77009.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

PARIS AND SUBURBS

IMPORTANT FIRM seeks, for one of its directors, apartment or house, newly built, 5 or 6 rooms, 150 sq.m. minimum, all comfort, phone, garage. Le Vésinet, La Celle St.-Cloud, Chatou, Croissy-sur-Seine, St.-Germain-en-Laye, Louveciennes. From Fr. 2,500 to 2,800. Agencies acceptable. Tel.: 225-97-39, extension 355.

REQUIRED: Very well furnished light, quiet apartment, 2 double bedrooms, near Ave. George-V, long lease, no agents, no commission required. Mr. BOOGIS-ROLFE, 5 R. de Penthièvre (8e), 265.44.64.

WOULD BUY: Charming studio or 2 rooms, 7th, 6th, 5th, calm, pay FF or Dollars. Write: F. Duros, 4 R. Vulpian, Paris (13e).

UNFURNISHED HOUSE OR FLAT, 4 or 5 bedrooms, phone, Western suburbs, near R.E.R. — 970-01-26.

MEDITERRANEAN

LAWYER & WIFE wish to care for or rent isolated home on Mediterranean island, Sept. '73 to Jan. '74. Box 26,400, Herald, Paris.

PERSONNEL WANTED

DC 8 CAPTAINS

IASCO now employing DC 8 Captains. Requires ATPL endorsed for DC or ATR with DC 8 type rating a[nd] 7,000 hours total pilot time. Exc[ell]ent salary and allowances. Lo[ng] term engagement. Reply, with full details, to: INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICE Co., LTD., 880 Airport Road, Burlingame, California 94010, U.S.

MINERVE SEEKS for AMERIC[AN] FIRMS IN PARIS French, Belgian, Dutch or Ger[man] secretaries, knowledge FRENCH [re]quired, English shorthand. W[rite] or phone: 138 Ave. Victor-Hu[go] Paris (16e), France. Tel.: 727-6[...]

PARIS TOUR OPERATORS requ[ire] for immediate vacancies, exp[eri]enced typists & shorthand-typ[ists]. Females only. Maximum 35 ye[ars]. Any nationality, with work p[er]mit. Knowledge of French not ne[ces]sary. For interviews, Thursd[ay] evening. Tel.: Miss GEDDE[S] 824-73-22, after 2 p.m.

WANTED: SECRETARY with g[ood] knowledge of English for Ari[...] marketing bureau. Afternoons o[nly] preferred. Send resume to: AM[ER]ICAN AVITRON, 76 R. de St[ra]grad, 78800 Houilles. Tel.: 966.2[...]

ADVERTISING AGENCY, Cham[ps] Elysees, requires bilingual sh[orthand] hand-typist, French-English sh[ort]hand in both languages. I[...] immediately. 5 x 8. Restau[rant] tickets. Phone: 359-09-59.

NEED ARCHITECTS, minimum [ex]perience 4 years, English essen[tial], to work in Rome. Write, inclu[de] resume, to: Roma, Piazza Ung[...] 6, Rome, Italy, or call: 8[...] 868800.

WANTED: Man in shoe field to [rep]resent a leading U.S. importer. [If] interested, please contact: Mr. [...] Stahl, Tuesday thru Friday, [July] 17 to 20, at the Excelsior H[otel], Florence.

VERY ATTRACTIVE young girl [to] travel Europe with PR man as assistant. Personality and [con]geniality a must. Resume [and] photo to: Box 16,519, Herald, P[aris].

POLISH LANGUAGE tutor wante[d]. Japanese journalist for occasi[onal] lessons in English or French. W[rite] to: *Box 26,403, Herald, Paris*, [with] brief personal background.

BILINGUAL SECRETARY, Fre[nch-]English, urgently required by [...]zanian Embassy, Paris. Tel.: [...] 70-60 or 70-27, 9-1 or 2:30-5.

IMMEDIATE openings & highly [paid] jobs for bilingual secretaries [with] shorthand. Phone: Paris, 236-[...] or 96-68.

INSURANCE AGENTS: Top con[...] for Associate General Agent [...] Area Manager. Box 10,520, He[rald] Tribune, Paris.

BOOKMEN, REPS, make $95 clea[r] deal in PX's. Top product [...] chargebacks! Frankfurt 443623.

SITUATIONS WANTED

TRAINING OFFICER, Califo[rnia] Youth authority, college instru[ctor] A.B., B.S. & Masters Degree P[...] *Administration*. 20 years ex[peri]ence administration & rec[...] with military. Seeking over[seas] employment as teacher or ad[min]istrator. Nelson, 3378 Preble [...] Ventura, Ca. 93003, U.S.A.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT/[SEC]RETARY, American lady, 30, fl[uent] French, Spanish, seeks respon[sible] post. Experience in diplomatic [rela]tions, aviation, advertising & [...] Box 36,359, Herald, Paris.

AMERICAN EDITOR WRITER s[eeks] literary business, editing, tra[...] Good French. Box 26,376, He[rald] *Tribune, Paris*.

JAPANESE MAN, U.S. educated, hotel/restaurant management, s[eeks] post Paris. Call: 734-86-36, 12-[...]

INTERPRETER-GUIDE, in Englis[h] Japanese Aug. Paris: 704-08-[...]

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN, bachelor, 31, good [ap]pearance, seeks permanent pos[ition] valet-chauffeur, knows good c[ook]ing & how to serve at table. [Ex]cellent references with visa [to] U.S.A. Box 84,397, Herald, P[aris].

FRENCH GIRL, 28, wants to be I[...]don au-pair starting Sept. W[rite] Jacqueline FORNARI, 1/13 [...] Gustave-Nadaud, 59300 Lys-lez-L[an]noy, Nord, France.

YOUNG LADY, 25 years, spe[aks] fluent English, will take care [of] children in American family, C[ôte] d'Azur. Tel.: 74-24-68.

هكذا من الأصل